

CONFIDENTIAL.]

[No. 9 of 1885.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE

Week ending the 28th February 1885.

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## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
<b>BENGALI.</b>				
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
1	" Sansodhini "	Chittagong	700	
2	" Tripurā Vártávaha "	Comillah	.....	
3	" Prem Pracháriní "	Nawabgunge, Barrack-pore.	.....	
<i>Weekly.</i>				
4	" Alok "	Calcutta	.....	
5	" Ananda Bazar Patriká "	Ditto	700	23rd February 1835.
6	" Arya Darpan "	Ditto	102	20th ditto.
7	" Bangabási "	Ditto	12,000	28th ditto.
8	" Bárta-báha "	Pubna	.....	
9	" Bharat Hitaishi "	Burrusal	450	
10	" Bharat Mihir "	Mymensingh	625	
11	" Bardwán Sanjivaní "	Burdwan	296	24th ditto.
12	" Bikrampore Patriká "	Dacca	756	
13	" Cháruvártá "	Sherepore, Mymensingh	529	
14	" Dacca Prakásh "	Dacca	425	22nd ditto.
15	" Education Gazette "	Hoogly	800	20th ditto.
16	" Grámvártá Prakáshiká "	Comercolly	500	21st ditto.
17	" Halisahar Prakáshiká "	Calcutta	.....	
18	" Hindu Ranjika "	Beauleah, Rajshahye	200	18th ditto.
19	" Játiya Suhrid "	Calcutta	700	
20	" Medini "	Midnapore	500	
21	" Mussulman Bandhu "	Bhowanipore, Calcutta	.....	23rd ditto.
22	" Mursnidabad Patriká "	Bernampore	437	18th ditto.
23	" Mursnidabad Pratimídhí "	Ditto	.....	
24	" Navavibhakar "	Calcutta	850	23rd ditto.
25	" Paridarshak "	Sylhet	440	

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
<b>BENGALI.</b>				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
26	"Patáká"	Calcutta	.....	20th February 1885.
27	"Prajá Bandhu"	Chandernagore	900	20th ditto.
28	"Prántavásí"	Chittagong	600	
29	"Pratikár"	Berhampore	600	20th ditto.
30	"Rajshahye Samvád"	Beauleah	.....	
31	"Rungpore Dik Prakásh"	Kakinia, Rungpore	220	19th ditto.
32	"Sádháraní"	Calcutta	500	22nd ditto.
33	"Sahachar"	Ditto	500	18th ditto.
34	"Samaya"	Ditto	1,500	23rd ditto.
35	"Sanjivani"	Ditto	4,000	21st ditto.
36	"Sáraswat Patra"	Dacca	345	
37	"Shakti"	Calcutta	.....	
38	"Som Prakásh"	Changripottá, 24-Perghs	1,000	23rd ditto.
39	"Sulabha Samáchár"	Calcutta	3,000	14th & 21st ditto.
40	"Surabhi"	Ditto	700	24th ditto.
41	"Udbodhan"	Ditto	.....	
<i>Daily.</i>				
42	"Dainik Vártá"	Calcutta	450	20th to 27th February 1885.
43	"Samvád Prabhákar"	Ditto	225	
44	"Samvád Púrnachandrodaya"	Ditto	300	21st to 27th ditto.
45	"Samachár Chandriká"	Ditto	625	19th to 25th ditto.
46	"Banga Vidyá Prakáshiká"	Ditto	520	20th to 26th ditto.
47	"Prabháti"	Ditto	1,000	21st to 27th ditto.
<b>HINDI.</b>				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
48	"Behar Bandhu"	Bankipore	.....	
49	"Bhárat Mitra"	Calcutta	1,500	26th February 1885.
50	"Sár Sudhánidhi"	Ditto	500	23rd ditto.
51	"Uchit Baktá"	Ditto	300	21st ditto.
52	"Hindi Samáchár"	Bhagulpore	700	
<b>PESSIAN.</b>				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
53	"Jám-Jahan-numá"	Calcutta	250	20th ditto.
<b>URDU.</b>				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
54	"Gauhur"	Calcutta	100	
55	"Sharaf-ul-Akhbar"	Behar	250	
<i>Daily.</i>				
56	"Uru Guide"	Calcutta	365	21st to 28th February 1885.
<i>Bi-weekly.</i>				
57	"Akhbar-i-darusaltanat"	Calcutta	340	
<b>ASSAMESE.</b>				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
58	"Assam Vilásini"	Sibsagar	.....	
59	"Assam News"	Ditto	450	
<b>URIYA.</b>				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
60	"Utkal Dípiká"	Cuttack	250	
61	"Utkal Darpan"	Balasore	200	8th February 1885.
62	"Balasore Samvad Váhika"	Ditto	116	10th ditto.
63	"Sebaka"	Cuttack	200	5th ditto.
64	"Taraka"	Ditto	.....	11th ditto.
<b>HINDI.</b>				
<i>Montly.</i>				
65	"Kshatriya Patriká"	Patna	400	
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
66	"Chumparun Hitakari"	Bettia	.....	



## POLITICAL.

The *Hindu Ranjiká*, of the 18th February, says that England should bear the cost of the Indian contingent to be employed in Egypt. The writer advises the

The Soudan war. Conservatives not to show party-spirit at this moment of danger, but to join the Liberals in strengthening the position of England.

HINDU RANJIKÁ,  
Feb. 18th, 1885.

2. The *Patáká* (a newly received paper), of the 20th February, says that a Russian Ambassador has arrived in England and communicated the proposal of the Russian

The boundary question. Government for the fixing of the Russian boundary at a distance of 40 miles from Herat. The writer says that if England accepts that proposal, she will have to station English troops in Herat. It is impossible that greedy Russians will remain near Herat and yet will not make efforts to occupy it.

3. The same paper says that the *Journal de St. Petersburg*, which is a privileged newspaper and enjoys the confidence of the Russian Government, is trying

Russia and India.

PATAKÁ,  
Feb. 20th, 1885.

hard to conceal the real intentions of that Government. But the English will not be deluded by the statements of that paper. The intention of Russia is evident. M. Vambery who has much experience about Central Asia has proved by reasonable arguments in the *Nineteenth Century* that the apprehension of a Russian invasion of India is not unfounded. Sir T. Madhava Rao, the greatest statesman of India, also says that there is great probability of a Russian invasion of India. England should make preparations from this time to resist Russian invasion. Russia's intentions will be revealed on the occasion of the fixing of boundaries. If this is effected without any quarrel, there may be peace between the two powers for some time.

4. The *Arya Darpan*, of the 20th February, says that the French have made a treaty with the King of Burmah. If

The French in Burmah.

ARYA DARPAN,  
Feb. 20th, 1885.

this is true, it does not augur well for the English, who will have a very bad time of it with the French on the east and the Russians on the west of India.

5. The *Uchit Vaktá*, of the 21st February, says that England should remain satisfied with the sending of troops from India to the Soudan, and should not saddle India with the expenses of those troops.

The expenses of the Indian contingent

to be sent to the Soudan.

UCHIT VAKTA,  
Feb. 21st, 1885.

6. The *Samaya*, of the 23rd February, hears that the Viceroy will very soon proceed to Rangoon, probably with a view to renew the treaty with the King of Burmah. Englishmen resident in Rangoon are anxious for the conquest of independent Burmah. But the King has formed an alliance with France, and therefore that conquest is not likely to prove an easy one.

7. The same paper is afraid that there will be complications with Russia and England.

Russia in Central Asia. The English Government has disallowed the claim of Russia to the territory stretching up to the Paropamissus range. If Russia takes possession of the country by force, either the influence of England in Central Asia will be gone, or she will have to fight against Russia. The writer is afraid that Russia will take possession of Herat, and if she does so the Government of India will not perhaps be able to look on these matters with indifference.

8. The *Mussulman Bandhu*, of the 23rd February, says that there is a rumour current in Germany that the Sultan of Turkey will take part in the Soudan war.

Turkey in the Soudan. The writer does not think that the Sultan should take up arms against the English. Some say he is coming to help the English. But the writer does not believe it.

SAMAYA.

SAMAYA,  
Feb. 23rd, 1885.

MUSSULMAN BANDHU,  
Feb. 23rd, 1885.

MUSSULMAN BANDHU,  
Feb. 23rd, 1885.

9. The same paper says that the present Ministry will continue in power only in case they succeed in the Soudan.  
The Ministry in danger.

The writer is anxious for the prestige of England. The English should have considered carefully before entering upon the Soudan war.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,  
Feb. 23rd, 1885.

10. The *Navavibhakar*, of the 23rd February, says that the English merchants in Rangoon have girt up their loins for the purpose of having independent

Burmah annexed. They are desirous of frustrating the intention of the French to monopolize the trade with China by the Red river, by anticipating the French by obtaining the command of the Irrawaddy. If the French can easily subdue Tonquin and end the Chinese war, the English will be placed in a very disadvantageous position, for if the French once monopolize the Chinese commerce by having command over the Red river, the English merchants will not be able to monopolize it. For this reason efforts are being made for the speedy annexation of Burmah. The writer says that England is being placed in many difficulties owing to the selfishness of the English merchants and usurers. The Egyptian imbroglio and the consequent disasters in the Soudan are due to the English bondholders. England has incurred the displeasure of Germany owing to the acts of the colonial merchants. A quarrel is also going to be produced between the French and the English regarding Burmah, on account of the English merchants. The British Government should beware in time.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

11. The same paper says that though this is not the time for finding fault with the action of the heroic Gordon, the effort of the Conservative party to discredit

The Liberal Ministry and the Soudan war.  
the Liberal Ministry by making them responsible for the death of General Gordon compels it to censure the deceased General's action. General Gordon went to the Soudan with the flag of peace. Why did he then fight against the Mahdi who was fighting for the freedom of his country? It is certain that General Gordon would not have let the Mahdi escape if the latter had fallen into his hands. Why then are efforts being made for making the Mahdi appear as a monster for killing Gordon? The writer knows that the war will not soon end. A thirst for revenge has been awakened in the hearts of Englishmen, and the Tories are trying to increase that thirst. The leader of the Tories, Sir Stafford Northcote, will move a vote of censure against the Ministry for their policy in the Soudan. General Gordon went alone to the Soudan of his own accord. He also hoped that he would be able to subdue the Soudan without fighting. Had he not fought he would not have been killed. The writer cannot understand how under these circumstances the Ministry can be responsible for the death of General Gordon. The fault of the Liberal Ministry is that they engaged in the Egyptian and the Soudan war. But they are not responsible for the death of General Gordon. The people of the Soudan are not rebels. They are fighting for the freedom of their country. The killing of General Gordon and other Generals by them according to the rule of war cannot be considered an obstacle in the way of peace. If the Mahdi be desirous of making peace with England, the English should gratify his desire and not fight for avenging the death of the British Generals.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

12. The same paper says that both ancient and modern history teach that the boundaries of kingdoms can never be permanent. The writer does not believe that the boundary which will be fixed by the Delimitation Commission will be permanent. If the two powers fix a boundary by mutual agreement, it may last for some time. The power through whose fault an amicable fixing of the

boundary will be prevented will be condemned by the civilized world. The English are not acting well in throwing the blame for the delay in fixing the boundary upon Russia. Who can say that this will not enrage Russia? Some Anglo-Indian Editors are also recommending that an English Resident should be stationed both at Herat and Meshed. If this advice is listened to, the Afghans will again rise against the English and Russians also will not sit silent.

13. The *Som Prakásh*, of the 23rd February, says that the selfish English merchants of Rangoon are casting such eager glances upon Burmah that faith

Independent Burmah.

should not be placed in the rumours circulated by them regarding the Burmese King. The writer hopes that an experienced statesman like Lord Dufferin will not engage in a quarrel with Burmah at this time of difficulties.

14. The same paper says that there can be no doubt that the Liberal Ministry will lose the reverence of the public if it carries on a war in the Soudan for sub-

The Soudan war. during the Mahdi. It has now become known that the news of the massacre in Khartoum is false. Under these circumstances, England should not embark in a war against the Mahdi. The Mahdi is at considerable self-sacrifice bent upon saving his country from the despotism of Egypt. If England supports the Khedive and humiliates the Mahdi, men will understand that England's sense of right and wrong has become blunt.

15. The *Sár Sudhánidhi*, of the 23rd February, says that when the Russians are stationed on one side of India and the French on another, England should

The Soudan War. not waste her strength in the Soudan war, but should increase it. England will have to suffer an incalculable loss if her dominion in India is in any way injured by her interference in Egyptian policy. Under these circumstances England should, with the aid of France which she should seek, bind the Khedive and the Mahdi to each other by treaties. England should take no part in Egyptian policy except maintaining her own command over the Suez canal.

16. The *Urdu Guide*, of the 24th February, says that it would be wrong to compel the people of the Soudan to submit to Egyptian rule which they hate. The

The Soudan War. extension of British dominion into the Soudan also is impossible, inasmuch as both Berber and Khartoum have now fallen into the hands of the enemy. Under these circumstances the best course would be to make a treaty with the Madhi and to retire from the Soudan altogether.

17. The *Samvád Prabhákar*, of the 26th February, firmly believes that Russia knows nothing of the feelings of India. She believes that if Russian

England and Russia. soldiers arrive at the frontier of India, the Indian princes and the Indian people will join them. Government should now lose no time. When it is certain that Russia will sooner or later advance to occupy Herat, preparations for war should be made from this time at the frontier.

18. The *Bangabási*, of the 28th February, says that the Soudan war was undertaken to rescue Gordon, but now it has become a war of vengeance. The writer

The Soudan War. does not understand why the English should be weakening themselves by undertaking such a fruitless war. The only object of the present war is the breaking of the power of the Madhi. But the writer doubts whether the English will ever succeed in doing it. It is not easy to keep 1,000 miles of desert under subjection. The war is entirely a purposeless war at present. The writer advises Lord Wolseley to return with his army. He should not shed blood and waste the resources of his country for nothing.

SOM PRAKASH,  
Feb. 23rd, 1885.

SOM PRAKASH.

SAR SUDHANIDHI,  
Feb. 23rd, 1885.

URDU GUIDE,  
Feb. 24th, 1885.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,  
Feb. 26th, 1885.

BANGABASI,  
Feb. 28th, 1885.

BANGABASI.  
Feb. 28th, 1885.

19. The same paper says that Russia has taken the opportunity of the present difficulty of England in the Soudan to make an advance towards Herat. Russia and England.

The English ought not to put any faith in the professions of Russia. Herat is regarded as the gate of India, and the English have always tried their best not to allow Herat to fall into the hands of Russia.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.

SULABH SAMACHAR.  
Feb. 14th, 1885.

20. The *Sulabh Samáchár*, of the 14th February, is sorry that Sir Rivers Thompson should be so opposed to Sir Rivers Thompson and the natives. native interests. The ill-feeling produced by the Ilbert Bill agitation was being gradually removed when fuel was added to the fire by the speech of Sir Rivers Thompson at the Trades' Dinner.

21. The same paper does not consider it good policy to send an Indian contingent to the Soudan, for this is a time when the strength of the Indian Army should not be reduced.

HINDU RANJIKÁ.  
Feb. 18th, 1885.

22. The *Hindu Ranjiká*, of the 18th February, thinks that the narrow-mindness and race-hatred exhibited by Sir Rivers Thompson in his recent speech at the Trades' Dinner, does not shew that he is worthy of the high position he holds. He has railed at the natives for their aspirations, and has pronounced the union of races in Bengal to be ethnologically impossible. But the writer says that the natives do not attach any importance to the statements of Sir Rivers, and will try their best to realize the hopes raised in their minds by the noble policy of men like Lord Ripon, Mr. Bright and others. The writer asks Sir Rivers if his countrymen are only of one race. Men of different races and professing different religions have been welded into one nationality in England. The Swiss community is composed of men of different races and professing different religions. The same is the case with the people of modern Italy and ancient Rome. When the Liberal party is in favour of the union of races in India they are sure to be united. There is nothing to prevent such union.

SAHACHAR,  
Feb. 18th, 1885.

23. The *Sahachar*, of the 18th February, says that Anglo-Indians can not or would not see that India is advancing further and further in the path of progress.

The progress of Indians and the leaders of native society.

Lord Ripon could see that progress. He had also the courage to adopt a policy suited to the advanced state of the country. He understood that the current of progress which was flowing in other lands in this enlightened century was flowing in India also. Society treads in the footsteps of its leaders. True statesmen regard the social leaders as magnets which draw to themselves the iron of society. Lord Ripon was a statesman of the above type. He who regards these leaders as an irreconcilable section is innocent of all statemanship. The people of England have now understood that the enthusiasm of Indians for Lord Ripon was real, that the whole of India was full of gratitude because Lord Ripon had done what Indians expect from the English, and what the English Government had always promised to do. This has filled a class of Anglo-Indians with despair. These men hoped that Lord Dufferin would reverse the policy of Lord Ripon. But coming to see that Lord Dufferin will follow the policy of Lord Ripon, these narrow-hearted men have begun to cry. In order to comfort them, their leader, Sir Rivers Thompson, abused the educated natives, who are the leaders of native society and the adorers of Lord Ripon, in his speech at the Trades' Dinner. By acting in this way in order to please his followers, the Lieutenant-Governor has wounded the feelings of noble-hearted Englishmen and displeased Lord Dufferin. But Sir Rivers Thompson's hostility will not in any way injure natives. The number of the friends of natives is gradually increasing. The *London Spectator* has now

begun to espouse the cause of Indians like the *Pall Mall Gazette* and the *London Daily News*.

24. The same paper says that the reformation of the Legislative Councils has become indispensable. Representative Legislative assemblies have been

The reformation of the constitution of the Bengal Council.  
established in the recently established Australian colonies. Far from there being a majority of competent, sympathetic and independent-minded men who are capable of supporting the cause of the ryots, there is not a single man of that type in the Indian Legislative Councils. Members of the Legislative Councils are selected by Government in this country. For this reason the influence of the official members is greater in those Councils. What little independence the non-official members of the Bengal Council formerly possessed has been destroyed by an increase in the number of Secretary members in the Council. Officials like the Official Assignee are being taken into the Council as non-official members. There is not one representative of the ryots in the Council. Every one of the three native members belongs to the zamindar class. An increase in the number of the non-official members in the Bengal Council has become indispensable. The number of the members of the Bengal Council should be increased from 13 to 24, and two-thirds of the whole number of members should be elected by the people. It will be very easy to introduce the elective system in the appointment of members of the Bengal Council.

SAHACHAR.  
Feb. 18th, 1885.

25. The same paper says that much of what was stated in newspapers regarding the cruelties in the Presidency

SAHACHAR.

Mr. Beadon.  
Jail has been proved by the enquiries of the official visitors. The visitors have had to admit that Mr. Beadon has inflicted the torture invented by him upon the prisoners in spite of the Jail Regulations, that he does not allow prisoners to complain to him of cruelty, that those who complain are punished, and that prisoners are also punished for revealing anything to visitors. The reading of the report of the official visitors has not removed from the Editor's mind the conviction that Mr. Beadon's guilt has been proved, that he would have been severely punished if he had been handed up before a law court, that a prisoner died of apoplexy owing to the infliction of the torture invented by Mr. Beadon. The visitors have tried to save Mr. Beadon. The Inspector-General of Jails also has tried his best to save him. Unable to deny the guilt of Mr. Beadon, the Lieutenant-Governor has simply warned him, by saying that he will be dismissed if he is again found guilty of the offences now proved against him. But heaven knows whether Mr. Beadon will be really punished if he is really guilty of those offences. The people are of opinion that Mr. Beadon has escaped the punishment which he deserves. They have not obtained that result from the Jail Commission which they expected from it. The writer cannot say whether Mr. Beadon will be cured by this simple warning. But he has no doubt that this will encourage the oppressive jail officers in their oppression. It is clear that the Jail Commission would not have been appointed but for the writings in newspapers. But instead of thanking the *Statesman* for benefiting him and the community by drawing his attention to that matter, the Lieutenant-Governor has censured that paper.

26. The same paper complains that the Administration Report has

Sir Rivers Thompson and native papers.  
not yet been sent to the Editors of Bengali papers. The Editor finds that native papers have been abused this year as in former years. Abuse of this kind has become the yearly allowance of native Editors. There is no hope that Sir Rivers Thompson will ever be able to see his own faults. The Editor knows that weak-headed men like him get angry beyond measure when their faults are pointed out.

SAHACHAR.

MURSHIDABAD  
Patrika,  
Feb. 18th 1885.

MURSHIDABAD  
Patrika.

MURSHIDABAD  
Patrika.

MURSHIDABAD  
Patrika.

MURSHIDABAD  
Patrika.

SAMACHAR  
CHANDRIKA,  
Feb. 19th, 1885.

RUNGPORE DIK  
PRAKASH,  
Feb. 19th, 1885.

ARYA DARPAH  
Feb. 20th, 1885.

27. The *Murshidabad Patriká*, of the 18th February, supports the proposal of a correspondent to have a municipal fire-engine at Berhampore. The local municipality spends a large sum of money for the comforts of a few European residents. It should do something for the native quarter.

28. The same paper is sorry that the minor son of Baboo Annada Prasad, who was a good Hindoo, should be educated under a European tutor and learn to despise the holy thread, on the day of the investiture with which 20,000 rupees will be spent.

29. The same paper complains that a larger number of natives is being killed by Europeans every year. The number is not yet so large as during the Mahomedan period. But if the culprits are as leniently dealt with as at present, the number will gradually become as large.

30. The same paper says that the work of the Bhagawangola line commenced much earlier than that of the Dacca-Mymensingh line. But the latter is soon to have a branch line, while the work of the former is at a stand still since the financial difficulty which occurred at the time of the Kabul war.

31. A correspondent, writing to the same paper, complains of the prevalence of theft in the vicinity of Patkabari, and of the negligence of the police.

32. A correspondent, writing to the same paper, complains of the scarcity of water in several villages in Fubna, and says that from Falgun next, Government will

have to feed ten per cent. of the population in the vicinity of Ullapara in Fubna.

33. The *Samáchár Chandriká*, of the 19th February, says that while Lord Dufferin is becoming more and more popular day by day, Sir Rivers Thompson is becoming more and more unpopular. Indeed the successive acts of the Lieutenant-Governor have alienated natives from him. They have now come to so dislike him that they are displeased at his remaining ruler of Bengal. The writer formerly believed that Sir Rivers Thompson deeply sympathized with natives. But he does not believe so any longer. His utterances at the Trades' Dinner have revealed his inmost feelings. The writer wonders how he ventured to enunciate such immoral and injudicious political principles before the Viceroy. The writer did not know before that his heart was so full of hypocrisy. But it is gratifying to find that all natives have begun to show their disapprobation of the Lieutenant-Governor's iniquitous political principles.

34. The *Rungpore Dik I'rakásh*, of the 19th February, says that the Magistrate of Rungpore has, on the application of the Hitakarini Sabha, sanctioned the repairs of the culvert on the road leading to the south, but the writer is sorry to notice that he has not sanctioned the repairs of the road leading to Dhap.

35. The *Arya Darpan*, of the 20th February, does not approve of the English rule in India. attitude of a few haughty, half-educated young men, pluming themselves upon their being patriots, who say that the English rule is an unmixed evil. They complain of the frequent recurrence of famines, of the killing of natives by Europeans, of the monopoly of high offices by Europeans, and of the insults heaped upon the natives by their conquerors. The writer is not prepared to pronounce these complaints unfounded. English rule has its black

side as well as its fair side. The difference between the India of Aurangzebe and the India of Lord Ripon may be compared to the difference between heaven and hell. The English have established peace all over the country and put an end to anarchy and to superstition. They have given the people the benefit of western civilization. They have introduced the principles of toleration. The natives owe to their English conquerors the introduction of mass education, the benefits of a free press and of many other measures. There is oppression no doubt. But with the awakening of the national life the miseries of India will come to an end.

36. The *Education Gazette*, of the 20th February, says that at a meeting of the raiyats at Kurmun in

Raiyats' meeting at Kurmun.

EDUCATION GAZETTE,  
Feb. 20th, 1885.

tion be made to Government for postponing the passing of the Tenancy Bill and for listening to objections of the raiyats against that measure.

37. The *Pratikar*, of the 20th February, is sorry to notice that the Commissioners of the Lallbag Municipality in Moorshedabad have elected the sub-divisional officer as their Chairman.

The Chairman of the Lallbag Municipality.

PRATIKAR,  
Feb. 20th, 1885.

38. The same paper is sorry to learn that no provision has been made in the Budget of the coming year for the maintenance of the Calcutta Normal School.

The writer does not understand why the school is going to be abolished.

39. The same paper says that there is no doubt that Shyam died from the effects of Mr. Glover's kick, and yet Mr. Harris has let him off with a fine Rs. 200.

The country will be ruined in this way. The oppression of Englishmen will not abate and the civilians will continue to administer strange justice in this way. Until the lives of Europeans are taken in lieu of the lives of natives, the heart-burnings of natives will not cease. What would have been the sentence of Mr. Harris if the culprit had been a native?

40. The same paper is sorry that when there are so many able men in Bengal, Lala Ban Vihari Kapore should be chosen as a member of the Legislative

Lala Ban Vihari Kapore.

PRATIKAR.

Council of Bengal.

41. The same paper hears that henceforward the volunteers will be placed under the Military Department; that every European in India will be enlisted

as a volunteer, and that Government will supply arms and ammunition to these men. The writer says that the people are already suffering greatly from the oppression of Europeans, but the oppression will be much greater if the latter become honorary soldiers.

42. The same paper says that the country is going to be ruined by the whimsical conduct of Englishmen. There is no knowing how long demoniac oppression

will be practised in Bengal. With a white skin a man can even steal with impunity and can even kill men with impunity. If such a man violates the chastity of any female one must call him a personification of virtue or pain of severe punishment. Laluram arrested Walker because he thought him guilty, and for this reason the poor man has been dismissed from the public service, hauled before a Criminal Court, and ruined altogether. Though the impartial judgment of Mr. Brett acquitted him, his trouble did not end there. The Defence Association moved the High Court in the matter, and the motion has been granted. The writer is afraid of the conduct of Christian personages in India. India will never prosper

PRATIKAR.

Laluram Pande's case.

PRATIKAR.

until the power of the civilians is broken. The writer asks his countrymen to consider how the evils arising from the demoniac influence of the Defence Association may be remedied.

PRATIKAR,  
Feb. 20th, 1885.

43. The same paper does not approve of the idea that young native minors should be placed under the tuition of foreigners professing an alien religion. The

writer sympathises with Rani Arnakali of Kasimbazar in her opposition to the attempt made in certain quarters to put her son aged eight years under the tuition of Mr. Osweill.

PRATIKAR.

The embankment on the Ganges at Berhampore.

44. The same paper asks the Berhampore Municipality to oppose the attempt that is being made to erect an embankment on the Ganges at Berhampore, with jungle cuttings instead of dharma and straw. This will make the place very unhealthy by polluting the only drinking water that is available.

PRATIKAR.

Famine at Ghoshpore.

45. A correspondent, writing to the same paper from Ghoshpore, complains that though the people of Ghoshpore pay the road cess every year, they do not get any benefit in return. The suffering of the poor has commenced. There has not as yet been starvation; but people will soon have to die for want of food. They are also suffering from a scarcity of good drinking water.

PRATIKAR.

Wolves at Madhubkati.

46. A correspondent, writing to the same paper, says that wolves are doing a great mischief in several villages in the vicinity of Madhubkati in Satkhira. Government has tied down the hands of people by the Arms Act. It should do something to protect them from the ravages of wild animals.

PRAJABANDHU,  
Feb. 20th, 1885.

The amla of Civil Courts.

47. The *Prajá Bandhu*, of the 20th February, says that a Commission will soon be appointed to consider the question of the reform of Civil Courts. The writer hopes that the labours of the Commission will not come to a close until not only the remuneration of the Civil Court amla, but also that of the clerks in Government offices, is increased. The Commission should not stop if the pay of these poor men alone is increased. It should also make such arrangements that the posts of amla may be given to able and educated men.

PRAJABANDHU.

Famine in Burdwan.

48. The same paper says that famine has assumed gigantic proportions in Burdwan. People are about to be decimated in certain villages in that district. Three successive bad harvests, malaria, want of proper medical aid, and the hailstorms which have recently destroyed the *rubbee* crop, complete the misery of the people. Government should not lose time in concerting measures for relieving the needy.

PRAJABANDHU.

The Tenancy Bill.

49. The same paper says that the Tenancy Bill has undergone great modifications in favour of the zemindars. It should not be modified any more. The raiyats

PRAJABANDHU.

are helpless; very little has been done in their favour.

50. The same paper does not understand why the services of a Surgeon-General are entertained by Government at a great cost. His sole duty appears to be to

draw up the Annual Report.

SAMACHAR  
CHANDRIKA,  
Feb. 20th, 1885.

Lord Dufferin.

51. The *Samáchár Chandriká*, of the 20th February, says that as on the one side the Lieutenant-Governor has become unpopular with the public of Bengal by his utterances at the Trades' Dinner, the Viceroy has, on the other become entitled to the reverence of every Indian by his noble utterances on that occasion. No Viceroy but Lord Ripon ever expressed such noble views.

Lord Dufferin is noble-hearted like Lord Ripon. He does not want to make any distinction between the white and the dark. There have been few rulers who were so noble-hearted.

52. The *Samvad Prabhakar*, of the 20th February, says that every native newspaper expressed joy at the appointment of Sir Rivers Thompson as the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. Those papers which

Native newspapers and the Lieutenant-Governor.  
then hailed with joy his appointment are now condemning his acts in the discharge of their duties. He has disappointed them. It is no wonder that Sir Rivers Thompson should call these papers seditious and complain of their bitter tone. However much he may condemn native papers, these can never sing his praises. The Native Associations should soon protest against his circulating the opinion given by the Advocate-General with hesitation, that native Magistrates are not empowered by law to take recognizance from Englishmen.

53. The *Patáká* (a newly received paper), of the 20th February, referring to the acquittal of the planter of Golaghat who killed a native lad by throwing him down from his horse by whipping, says

The case of the planter of Golaghat who killed a native lad.  
that such justice may surprise the people of other countries, but that it is not at all unusual in India and especially in Assam. Beasts are killed for the sport of Englishmen, and natives are killed for the pacification of their anger.

54. The same paper says that the reasoning of the Magistrate of Dacca, that Mr. Glover did not intend to kill the coolie by pushing him, and that con-

The Glover case.  
sequently he cannot be held responsible for the rupture of the coolie's weak intestine, though caused by that push, is very fine. The writer says that the Magistrate would have done better justice if, instead of fining Mr. Glover Rs. 200, he had sold the properties of the deceased coolie and given a reward of Rs. 200 to Mr. Glover in order that the latter might further increase his strength by feeding upon beef and mutton.

55. The same paper says that the *Pioneer* has recommended that every European in India capable of bearing arms should be enrolled as a volunteer. The writer cannot understand what objection there

Admission of natives into the Volunteer Corps.  
can be to the admission of natives into the volunteer corps. Do the English apprehend that natives will drive them out if they learn to fight? The writer says that if natives had really that desire, ten such English Governments could not prevent its fulfilment. Will not the civilized and powerful English Government have even the courage of entrusting the work of guarding the treasury to natives, which courage the Moghul Emperor possessed?

56. The same paper says that residence in India has made Anglo-  
Oppressions by Anglo-Indians.  
Indians hostile to natives. Natives have become uneasy at the oppressions of the Defence

Association. Mr. Walker's appeal to the High Court against the decision of Mr. Brett, with the assistance of the Defence Association, has resulted in the issuing of a rule upon Mr. Brett to show cause why Laluram Panday should not be tried upon the petty charges that were brought against him. An appeal against the acquittal of a prisoner by competent court is illegal. But the Defence Association has been successful in having it illegal demand granted. It is said that the Lieutenant-Governor has issued a circular to the effect that a native Magistrate cannot enquire into or try cases under section 107 of the Criminal Procedure Code. This is the result of the Defence Association's espousing the cause of Mr. Rainey. The Lieutenant-Governor is the supporter of Anglo-Indians. His acts have alarmed the

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,  
Feb. 20th, 1884.

PATAKA,  
Feb. 20th, 1885.

PATAKA.

PATAKA.

PATAKA.

writer. Natives should not sit silent at this time. They should combine and make efforts to put an end to the oppressions of Anglo-Indians.

SULABH SAMÁCHÁR,  
Feb. 21st, 1885.

57. The *Sulabh Samáchár*, of the 21st February, is sorry that Sir Rivers Thompson is getting so much unpopular with the natives of India. The native newspapers have become an eyesore to him. They sometimes use strong language indeed. But they do not deserve the censure conveyed by Sir Rivers in the remark that no other government would have allowed such language to be used in the press. The Mahomedan rulers or Zulus might not allow such language, but Sir Rivers should remember that the English are the greatest advocates of a free press. The writer thinks that the native press would have been gagged a hundred times had there not been rulers like Lord Ripon and Lord Dufferin and statesmen like Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bright in England.

UCHIT VAKTÁ.  
Feb. 21st, 1885.

58. The *Uchit Vaktá*, of the 21st February, is surprised at the Lieutenant-Governor's censuring the *Statesman*,

Cruelties in the Presidency Jail. which drew his attention to the cruel treatment of the prisoners in the Presidency Jail, which is so disgraceful to the Government. Considering the service which has been rendered by that paper in this matter, no notice should have been taken of the exaggerations made by it. The writer says that Mr. Beadon should be at least dismissed, even if he be not punished more severely.

GRAMVARTA  
PRAKASHIKA,  
Feb. 21st, 1885.

59. The *Grám Vártá Prakáshiká*, of the 21st February, has an article on the prospects of the Assistant Surgeons of Bengal, the purport of which is similar to that of the article noticed in paragraph 103 of our report for the week ending the 21st February.

GRAMVARTA  
PRAKASHIKA.

60. The same paper is dissatisfied with the decision in the case of Mr. Hext of Golaghat. The boy killed by Mr. Hext had cuts of the whip over his person, and still the death was pronounced to be accidental.

GRAMVARTA  
PRAKASHIKA.

61. The same paper complains that the University authorities will not let the candidates know the subjects in which they are to be examined on each of the successive days of the examination. The Editor is glad to learn that the students who have studied in the Entrance class of a school from the 1st of November will be allowed to appear in the ensuing Entrance examination.

GRAMVARTA  
PRAKASHIKA.

62. The same paper says that in spite of Mr. Brett's judgement pronouncing the innocence of Laluram Panday, the Magistrate has dismissed him and the High Court has undertaken to try the other charges brought against him before Mr. Brett. From the dismissal of this officer it appears that the Defence Association is gradually becoming all in all in every matter.

GRAMVARTA  
PRAKASHIKA.

63. The same paper is greatly disappointed at the result of the Jail Commission. It expected that steps would be taken for the reform of jails. Sir Rivers Thompson has not even accepted the suggestion of the three native Members of the Commission about whipping.

64. The same paper says that the recruiters allure poor coolies to Assam and to Cachar. The coolies that go to these places go there with the hope of earning money. The males are said to be employed in digging earth and females in plucking leaves; to those accustomed to hard labour during the whole day this does not appear very hard, and so they agree to go to Assam with alacrity. But they cannot conceive what awaits them there. The coolies are illiterate people, and so all writing on their behalf is done by the contractors.

65. The *Prabhāti*, of the 21st February, says that there is no doubt any longer that Mr. Beadon has all along oppressed the prisoners in the Presidency Jail. Cruelties in the Presidency Jail.

PRABHĀTI,  
Feb. 21st, 1885.

Jail. The Jail Commission's Report, the Inspector-General's remarks, and the Lieutenant-Governor's Resolution give evidence against him. The Inspector-General has tried hard to save Mr. Beadon. Still he has not been able to prove Mr. Beadon innocent. The Lieutenant-Governor also has been obliged to admit that Mr. Beadon has been guilty of some offences. But they are offences for which he would have been punished if hauled up before a law court. What is the use of the Jail Code if not to check the jail officers? It has been proved that Mr. Beadon has tortured prisoners in defiance of the Jail Code. One prisoner died owing to his fault. The writer has no faith in official enquiries. Had such cruelties been perpetrated in England the Lieutenant-Governor, to say nothing of Mr. Beadon, would have run considerable risk of punishment.

66. The *Sanjivani*, of the 21st February, is surprised to find that Indian officials are busy with parties, balls and races while natives are mourning the loss of General Gordon. General Gordon's death and the Anglo-Indians.

SANJIVANI,  
Feb. 21st, 1885.

67. The same paper is glad to notice that Sir Rivers Thompson in his Annual Administration Report says that possibly the *Navabibhakar*, the *Bharat Mihir*, the *Sadharani* and the *Sahachar* are very ably conducted. The writer, too, admits that this. But Sir Rivers should have known that the *Bharat Mihir* has ceased to exist from September last for want of support. The writer does not understand why the names of those papers which were reported to be influential by the Commissioner of the Presidency Division have been omitted.

SANJIVANI.

68. The same paper approves of the object for which the Putwari Bill has been introduced into the Legislative Council, but it thinks that ill-paid patwaris will do more harm than good, as they are doing in Behar. The writer is opposed to the imposition of a patwari cess. The patwaries should be paid from the surplus proceeds of the court fees. The Putwari Bill.

SANJIVANI.

69. The same paper says that the famine is gradually assuming a very serious aspect. People are living on cotton seeds, brinjals, plums and leaves. Unwholesome food brings on disease; many have died, many are suffering from swellings in the abdomen. If this state of things be allowed to continue for a time, it will bring on a plague. Famine in Bengal.

SANJIVANI.

70. The same paper observes that the Excise Commission was composed of able and high-minded men. Other Commissions seek the interest of the Government only. But it has not done so. The Commission reports that above 90 lakhs of men use spirituous liquor, that means that one in every seven is in the habit of drinking. Formerly agriculturists never indulged in drinking, but now-a-days those among them who have become day labourers do indulge in it. The agriculturists drink toddy. Their condition in Bengal is deplorable; if they take to drinking the country will be ruined. The Commission completely exonerates schools students from the imputation of drunkenness. Drunkenness is fast disappearing from among the educated classes.

SANJIVANI.

71. The same paper gives the following story of the oppression practised by a zemindar Babu Bagabati Charan Rai upon a female physician named Bidhumani, who was his tenant. The *Statesman* says that it never hears of the oppression of zemindars, and therefore the writer adduces this glaring instance of Zemindars' oppression.

SANJIVANI.

zemindari oppression. Bidhumani had successfully planted a mangoe grove in Dhulayan, on a piece of land rented from Baboo Bhagabhati Charan, who wanted to enhance her rent. On her refusal to submit to the enhancement, the trees were all cut down one night by an unknown hand. Baboo Radhika Charan Gossami, Bidhumani's guardian, applied to the Magistrate of Jaangipur to bind Baboo Bhagabati Charan in a bond of recognizance, that he might not with the help of his lathials cause physical pain to Bidhumani. While Radhika Baboo was absent in Jangipur, a female came to Bidhumani, and asked her to proceed in the *duli* provided by her to attend a patient at some distance. When the *duli* was in the midst of a field the female disappeared, and two foreigners with their faces covered attacked the *duli* and beat Bidhumani very severely, saying, "dare you bring a charge against Baboo Bhagabati Charan?" She was so severely beaten that she fell down on the ground senseless. She was brought from the fields to the thana by a durwan in the employ of Rai Dhanapat Sing. Bidhumani lodged a complaint in the Court. But the culprits could not be properly identified as their faces had been covered. But the Magistrate admits that her refusal to submit to the enhancement is at the root of this crime and he also admits the necessity of checking the oppression of Bhagabati Baboo.

Will the *Statesman* still hold that the zemindars do not oppress?

SANJIVANI,  
Feb. 21st, 1885.

Mr. Glover's case.

72. The same paper thus concludes an article on Mr. Glover's case:—

"The value of the life of a native of India is two hundred rupees and not more; most of those that are hanged for taking life do not commit homicide intentionally. But no Judge ever shrinks from taking their lives. Glover did not intend to kill Shyam Chand, and so he has been fined Rs. 200. What more shall we say? God will not tolerate such trials."

SANJIVANI.

Famine in Burdwan.

73. The special famine correspondent of the same paper says that there is an annachaatra at Noa, in which about 250 men from 20 or 21 neighbouring

villages get their meals. The condition of the Brahmans and Sadgops of Santoshpur, a village contiguous to Noa, is extremely wretched. Those that came to the writer were all weak; they all asked, what was the Government doing to save their lives. The low class people get their meals in the annachhatras at Noa, but the other classes are helpless. Unless Government keeps them alive by giving them advances in rice, they will not be able to till their lands next year. Laws have been made for the improvement of land, and advances have been made for the excavation of irrigation tanks, but those only increase the value of property of rich men. Some thing should be done for the poor. The yield of the fields in Binsara was one anna in 1290. It is the same this year too. This is a Mahomedan village. Two helpless widows have no means of living. Two successive bad harvests have driven away many from Ranadi. The Brahmans of Karkadar cannot resort to the annachhatras, and the Mahomedans too are very anxious for the cultivation of their lands next year, as they have sold up their implements of husbandry. There are some Mahomedan females in Bolepur who are on the brink of starvation. Of the three hundred families in Paraj, only three have got something from their lands. The condition of poor Mahomedan females is uniformly wretched everywhere. They cannot take food cooked by a Hindu, and there is no provision for the distribution of rice among them. The writer appeals to Government to save the lives of these miserable beings by making some arrangements for the distribution of rice. Only substantial men at Purso have been able to save with difficulty a portion of the crops. The number of helpless Mahomedan females is considerable at this place, and they have also their children. They can earn their livelihood, if they can get cotton to spin. The writer says that if paddy be purchased instead of rice for use in

the annachhatras and the paddy be husked by these females, they can get work and maintain themselves. Unless these females are supplied with work of some sort, either spinning cotton or husking paddy, they are likely to lose their lives. The produce of the present year is estimated at two annas at Khuraj. The Goalas and Bagdis are in great distress. Some of the Bagdis in Maltikuri are in a very helpless condition. There has been a total failure of the crops at Bhasapur this year. The state of things is not better at Sinhapur. The sufferings of the people of Mathurapur have just commenced. They will become great in April and May. Only four families in Kolkol have got some return for their agricultural labour. The Mahomedan females, Bauris and Bagdis, are in great want. One family of Brahmans, and one of Kayasthas, and all the Bagdis of Bhidshin are suffering from want of food.

Another special correspondent of the same paper says that it was not Government but the wife of Baboo Radhakanta the Deputy Magistrate, who distributed blankets among the poor at Mankar. A certain newspaper is giving an exaggerated account of the famine. The people of Mankar have been tolerably well provided. There is an anachhatra at Bud Bud, in which no Brahmana cook is employed. Government is giving advances, but people are not willing to take them lest they bring on oppression. They would rather borrow at a higher rate of interest from private parties. Poor people that resort to annachhatras are well off. But it rends the heart to describe the condition of those that do not resort to them. The middle class people and able-bodied men are in great distress.

74. The same paper says that the majority of Englishmen that come to India consider that they come here to make money and to exercise powers. Few among

Young India.  
them are plain enough to avow that such are their objects, but others do not like to wound the feelings of natives unnecessarily by such avowal. But when a noble ruler like Lord Ripon wants to grant the natives equality with Englishmen, they all feel indignant and do not hesitate to threaten Government with rebellion. Though the majority of Englishmen in India entertain ideas like these, still it cannot be denied that there are men among them who consider with the natives that the Mission of England in India is one of regenerating the people.

75. The *Sádháraní*, of the 22nd February, says that the evidence of those persons who could say whether the sanitary arrangements and health of the town

Mr. Cotton's report.  
were better than formerly or not, have not been taken by the Enquiry Commission. Mr. Cotton has clearly shown that the Municipal Commissioners of Calcutta have done all that they could do to improve the condition of the town. Mr. Cotton's report is as vigorous as it is well-reasoned. If natives obtain five such civilian friends, they can immensely benefit their country. It must be said that on the whole the Municipal Commissioners are victorious.

76. The same paper says that many persons say that Lord Dufferin has come to this country to remove the ill-feeling between natives and Anglo-Indians.

Reconciliation between natives and Anglo-Indians.

caused by the Ilbert Bill agitation. But the feeling of Anglo-Indians is such that it will be impossible for Lord Dufferin to bring about a reconciliation between them and natives. A mediator may reconcile those to one another who were once united by the tie of friendship. But there was never any good feeling between natives and the majority of Anglo-Indians. Those who openly avowed their hostility towards natives on the occasion of the Ilbert Bill agitation, had been secretly acting in a hostile spirit before the introduction of that Bill. How then will a mediator be able to reconcile the two communities to each other? Indeed, so long as Anglo-

SANJIVANI,  
Feb. 21st, 1885.

SADHARANI,  
Feb. 22nd, 1885.

SADHARANI.

Indians do not cease to be proud, there is no probability of a reconciliation between them and natives. This race pride is gradually diminishing. There will be reconciliation between natives, and Anglo-Indians when, owing to overcrowding of Englishmen in the country, the position of the latter will become equal to that of natives, and when the common interests of both communities will be at stake.

SADHARANI,  
Feb. 22nd, 1885.

77. The same paper says that the election of Baboo Brojendro Kumar Dey as the Chairman of the Hooghly Municipality, notwithstanding that there were elected Municipal Commissioners who were

The election of Babu Brojendro Kumar Dey as Chairman of the Hugly Municipality.

both fit and willing to be Chairman, is a political manœuvre on the part of the Commissioners. Though Babu Brojendro Kumar is probably abler than any other person who might have been elected Chairman, though he is a permanent inhabitant of Hugly and though he is a native, the writer must object to his appointment as Chairman because he is a civilian official. The writer cannot consider his election as Chairman as a step in the direction of self-government. The Hooghly Municipality may probably be benefited by his election as Chairman, but the system of self-government will not surely be developed by this. There are now two Joint-Magistrates in Hooghly. Consequently it is probable that Babu Brojendro Kumar Dey, the senior Joint Magistrate, would be transferred, and the newly-arrived Joint-Magistrate will remain. The Commissioners have elected Baboo Brojendro Kumar as Chairman in order to put off his transfer at least for some time.

SADHARANI.

78. The same paper says that the number of deaths in Bengal from the attacks of wild beasts in and the unhealthiness of Bengal exceeds the number of deaths from that cause in 1882 by 2,059. Still Government would not repeal the Arms Act. What steps have Government taken, asks the Editor, to prevent the heavy mortality in Bengal every year? An improved system of drainage has been introduced in some places. The expenditure by municipalities on sanitary arrangements also has been somewhat increased. Government has also contributed some money for the erection of waterworks in Burdwan, Dacca and Kurseong. Arrangements will also be made for the supply of pure water to all places on the riverside from Howrah to Serampore. But there are thousands and thousands of villages where there are no municipalities or local unions. What means have been devised for the improvement of the health of those places? Does not the Lieutenant-Governor know that the condition of the whole country would have been improved if local unions had been established all over the province?

SADHARANI.

79. The same paper says that though a few Anglo-Indians desire reconciliation between the two communities in this country, the majority of Anglo-Indians

are bent upon making the ill-feeling between them permanent. For this reason the *Englishman* and the *Pioneer* always try to pick out holes in the conduct of natives. They are always making efforts to produce a collision between the two communities and to make Government distrust natives. The Lieutenant-Governor's ridicule of the educated native community in his speech at the Trades' Dinner has displeased every English gentleman. When the Lieutenant-Governor was giving vent to his spleen on that occasion, the Viceroy heard his speech with impatience. Indeed none but civilians have been charmed with that speech. But the *Englishman* is filling the heavens with its loud praise of that speech.

SADHARANI.

80. The same paper says that the members appointed by Government to the Enquiry Commission have not, with all their efforts, been able to prove that the Municipal Commissioners of Calcutta have been guilty of negligence. They have been obliged to admit that the Commissioners have improved and

are still trying hard to improve the health of the town. They have not been able to make any recommendation which has not already received the attention of the Commissioners. The Commissioners have not been able to make as good arrangements as one could wish for only for want of funds.

81. A correspondent of the same paper complains of the bad metalling of the Bainchi and Bhastara road by the contractor. The metalling should have been six inches deep, but it is in most places not deeper than three and a half or four inches. The contractor's bill has not yet been completely paid off. The correspondent hopes that Mr. Robert, the Superintending Engineer, will soon look to the construction of the road.

82. Another correspondent of the same paper says that the people of Sagardari in Jessore and adjoining villages have prayed for the establishment of a post-office in Sagardari, inasmuch as they are suffering much inconvenience from the want of one. The correspondent hopes that the Postmaster-General will grant their prayer. The Collector promised to repair the road extending from the bazar of Saluria to the bazar of Chingra when there would be money in the Road Cess Fund. The writer hopes that the Collector will entitle himself to the thanks of the people by repairing the road now. The correspondent also says that the roads in Sagardari are in a very wretched state for want of repairs.

83. The *Dacca Prakash*, of the 22nd February, says that the visitors of the Presidency Jail should not have been appointed to the Commission, and that the

The Jail Commission.  
enquiries should have been carried on publicly instead of privately as has been done. The Inspector-General of Jails gets a fat pay for the inspection of jails. He ought to be ashamed that instruments of so much torture as the back handcuffs were introduced in the Presidency Jail without his knowledge and without his permission. The writer is surprised to find that a good Christian like Sir Rivers Thompson did not consider the death of an able-bodied man in the very heart of Calcutta, from the effects of handcuff, as an instance of cruelty. It is much to be regretted that the ruler of a great province should sympathise with one who is the cause of a man's death. Sir Rivers admits that Mr. Beadon does not listen to the complaints of prisoners, that he compels them to work hard till 3 o'clock at night, and that Ram Sankar's legs were injured by being put into irons. But he is satisfied with simply censuring Mr. Beadon for what he calls his indiscretion, illegal conduct and negligence. The writer thinks that had Mr. Beadon not been the son of an ex-Lieutenant-Governor, he would have been much more severely dealt with. The writer infers from the report of the Commission that there are many more defects in the administration of the Jail Department, and he asks his countrymen to agitate to have these defects remedied.

84. The same paper says that Mr. Hext has been discharged by the Magistrate who has pronounced the death of the Mahomedan boy to be accidental.

Mr. Hext's case.  
But, asks the writer, how is it that the cuts of the whip came to be present on the person of the boy?

85. The same paper says that nothing can be more arbitrary than the dismissal of Laluram Panday by the Superintendent of the Purnea Police in the face of the judgment of Mr. Brett declaring his innocence.

Laluram Panday's case.  
86. The Sahebgunge correspondent of the same paper complains that the animals are never given anything to eat in the cattle pounds, though the pound-keeper charges the full fee for their feed.

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DACCA PRAKASH,  
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DACCA PRAKASH.

MUSSULMAN BANDHU,  
Feb. 23rd, 1885.

87. The *Mussulman Bandhu*, of the 23rd February, says that the Calcutta Municipality has done much good work since its establishment. Still Sir Rivers

Thompson is not satisfied with the work of the Commissioners.

MUSSULMAN BANDHU.

88. After giving a summary of Mr. Glover's case, the same paper Mr. Glover's case. remarks that the culprit has been punished with a fine of Rs. 200 only. This is western civilization! This is the justice administered by a civilized nation! Such justice is rare even in countries inhabited by naked barbarians!

MUSSULMAN BANDHU.

89. The same paper says that all along Sir Rivers was patting Mr. Beadon on the back. Had he inspected the work of Mr. Beadon even once, many lives could have been saved. Is not Mr. Beadon responsible for the back handcuffs and other acts of cruelty? Is it not the duty of Sir Rivers to put a stop to them? He thinks that censure will be an adequate punishment for Mr. Beadon, but he is wrong there. The writer is glad that Sir Rivers has appointed visitors. But unless they are vigilant, all their efforts will end in smoke.

MUSSALMAN BANDHU.

90. A correspondent writing to the same paper says that the Zezia and the Chouth were very oppressive and unpopular imposts. But the home charges

are a tax on 200 millions of the Indian people. The writer does not believe that the Mahomedans were as great oppressors as they are represented to be; famines were not so frequent in their times. The English do not eat human flesh, but they know how to slowly ruin a nation. They have exterminated the American Indian. The writer thinks that the American Colonists adopted the same policy towards the aborigines, as that by which Sir George Couper killed two lacs of men in the North-West. This seems to be the policy of the English in India, otherwise why should the famines be so frequent? The English raise taxes to relieve the famine but defray with the proceeds the expenses of wars. The Government, which can give five lacs of rupees to the London or to the New York Exhibition, cannot give more than Rs. 500 to save the lives of its subjects. The man who is paid, though bed-ridden, his full salary, by the people, is anxious to destroy them. There is no hope from Lieutenant-Governors like Sir Rivers, who takes no notice when females are violated, who sends telegrams to inquire when students are prosecuted, who is anxious to increase the sale of liquor, who insults the Municipal Commissioners on the pretext of helping the rate-payers, who is silent when a proposal for the encouragement of technical education is made, and who takes his full pay, even when lying on a sick bed. There is no hope from the Governor-General and the Secretary of State for India and even from Parliament. They have abolished the import duties, they are responsible for exacting the home charges, and they did not consider it a sin to throw the cost of the Egyptian war on the people of India. No reliance placed can be on their integrity.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,  
Feb. 23rd, 1885.

91. The *Naravibhakar*, of the 23rd February, says that though a net annual income of about 60 lakhs is derived from court-fees, the houses in which civil courts are located are miserable. The court-houses of the Deputy Magistrates are fine, but those of the Munsiffs are miserable. These latter are so wretched that one cannot believe them to belong to the English Government.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

92. The same paper says that the Civil Surgeon has been obliged to admit that the coolie who was killed by Mr. Glover was a stout man. But Mr. Glover has said that he kicked the coolie very lightly. The Magistrate has believed this. The writer will be obliged to the Magistrate if he can

explain the anomaly how so light a kick could violently throw a stout man like the coolie upon a piece of iron at some distance. It is strange that so many years' experience has not taught Englishmen that a blow which will be considered as a joke by a brother Englishman is sufficient to kill a weak native. From the present feeling of Magistrates it appears that justice is not to be expected from them. There is no knowing whether the introduction of the system of trial by jury in Magistrates' Courts will be attended with better results. The jurors should know these things:— (1) that the spleen of natives is not so fragile as it is supposed to be by Englishmen; (2) that the spleen and arteries are ruptured, because the blows of Englishmen fall upon them with the force of thunder; (3) that the object of punishment is to prevent a repetition of an offence, and that such punishments should be given as will produce that result; (4) that an impartial administration of justice is more glorious than partiality to one's countrymen; (5) and that the dignity of British justice is greater than the dignity of a British subject. Had Indian Magistrates known these things, the respect of the people for British justice would not have diminished to so great an extent.

93. The same paper says that while the leader of Anglo-Indians, Sir Rivers Thompson, is exceedingly angry with natives for cherishing high aspirations, the generous Englishmen of England have become

very glad at it. Lord Ripon has become very popular with them for encouraging these aspirations. In dedicating his book "Ancient Religion and Modern thought" to Lord Ripon, Mr. Lilly has encouraged these aspirations of natives.

94. The same paper says that Anglo-Indians are crying for the erection of fortified places in order that their wives and children may be safe in them in the event of a rebellion in India. The Editor says that there is no probability of a rebellion in India. Why should then Indians bear the cost of the erection of fortified places? Fortified places again will be of no avail if there is a rebellion in the country. Why do Anglo-Indians grieve Indians by needlessly distrusting them? If Indians are kept satisfied, they will save the lives of the wives and children of Englishmen even at the sacrifice of the lives of their own wives and children. No fortress can be so strong as the contentment of India.

95. The same paper says that it is astonished at the complaint of the Bengal Civilians and their friends that their salaries are not satisfactorily increased. The

The salaries of the Civilians. writer says that the Civilians obtain a larger sum than Nabobs. The work which the Civilians do can be performed by natives for one-fourth of the money. The Editor is convinced that the country will not be benefited to the extent which one could wish for, so long as the Civilian system prevails. Eminent English statesmen, too, are of that opinion. While natives are anxious for the diminution of the luxury of the Civilians, they and their friends are complaining of their miserable condition.

96. The same paper recommends that an independent Bengali not belonging to the zemindar class should be appointed a member of the Bengal Council in the place of Mr. Miller, who is going home.

97. The same paper says that the number of traders paying the license-tax in 1883-84 was greater by 7,452 than the number of those who paid that tax in the preceding year. Thus the number of persons paying the tax has increased by 7,452 in one year. But the writer does not believe that the number of traders has increased. Government says that the number of objectors is gradually decreasing. The writer cannot understand

NAVAVIBHAKAR,  
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how the number of objectors is decreasing, when the number of persons paying the tax is increasing. He believes that the number of objectors is decreasing, probably because the process of making objection is very troublesome, and because the traders have become tired of making objection year after year.

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98. The same paper says that the Ranaghat and Bhagwangola line

The Ranaghat and Bhagwangola line should be completed. The money already spent upon the line should not be allowed to

be a profitless expenditure by the abandonment of the project.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

99. The same paper, referring to the endeavour of the Berhampore

authorities to appoint an English teacher for the minor son of the late Baboo Annadaprasad Roy of Kasimbazar, who is now only eight

years old, on a monthly salary of Rs. 500, says that there are many Hindu teachers who can take charge of the education of a Hindu boy only eight years old.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

100. The same paper is glad that Government has placed Rs. 20,000

Government and the distress.

at the disposal of the Collector for the relief of the distress in Burdwan, and that

Mr. Toynbee has been sent as relief officer. Government's unpopularity will be diminished if similar arrangements are made in Bankoora and Beer-bhoom. The distress would never have become so great if Mr. Beames had not tried to make light of it at first. Such an unsympathetic person should not be allowed to remain in charge of a division.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

The telegraphing of the Lieutenant-Governor's speech to the *London Daily News*.

101. The same paper approves of the communication of the Lieutenant-Governor's speech at the Trades' Dinner by telegraph to the *London Daily News*. A very proper use has been made of the National

Fund if the speech has been telegraphed out of the money of that fund. Sir Rivers Thompson is not injuring Bengal alone by opposing progress of the educated Bengalis, but the whole of India.

SAMAYA,  
Feb. 23rd, 1885.

The Defence Association.

102. The *Samaya*, of the 23rd February, thought that the Defence Association would disappear with the settlement of the Ilbert Bill question. But instead

of disappearing it is becoming more and more powerful. It took up Francis' case. It interfered in Mr. Rainey's case. It has again taken up the case of Mr. Walker, who was charged with stealing a cow. In spite of the judgment of Mr. Brett, Laluram Panday has been dismissed by the Superintendent of Police. Laluram is ruined by opposing an Englishman. The writer cannot hope to obtain redress in this case from the Government of Bengal, presided over by a ruler who has exhibited his unrighteousness in the public. The hope of the natives centres in Lord Dufferin. Mr. Beadon is let off with a censure after causing the death of a man, and Laluram is dismissed for committing a mistake. This one-sidedness is intolerable in a civilized Government. The Defence Association is prosecuting war against natives with great energy. The natives should set up a counter-association to defend their countrymen against the oppression of the English.

SAMAYA,

103. The same paper is disappointed with the form the Tenancy Bill has assumed in the hands of the Select Committee.

The Tenancy Bill.

The zemindars have spent large sums of

money in the agitation against the Bill. They have obtained many concessions and still they are crying for more. They want that Government should place the raiyats bound hand and foot entirely at their mercy. Many facilities have been granted for enhancement of rent. Under the present law, rent can be enhanced if it is less than the rate prevailing in the village, but under the Bill it can be enhanced if it is less than that of the adjacent land. Under the present law enhancement takes place if the value of the produce is

increased. But under the Bill it may be enhanced if the price of commodities is increased. The list of prices current collected by constables and published by Government will have evidential value. The Legislators should know that if the prices of necessaries are increased the cost of agriculture also increases, and therefore the increase of such prices should not be made a cause of enhancement. Ample provision has been made in the new Bill for enhancement, but no provision for abatement. Twelve years' tenancy under the same zemindar will entitle a man to occupancy right. This is of course an improvement in favour of the raiyats, but zemindars will thwart the growth of occupancy rights by granting *benami* pattas. Occupancy right has not been made transferable. But it can be transferred according to local custom. The recommendation of the Government of Bengal to fix the maximum of enhancement at 25 per cent. has not been accepted, and the proposal to fix the maximum rate of rent at one-fifth of the produce has been rejected. If the Bill, passes into law, the ryots will be ruined, and so the writer thinks that a petition should very soon be presented to put a stop to the passing of it.

104. The same paper notices that the Rev. Mr. Evans has proposed the Poor law for India. imposition of poor rates in India. But the writer is opposed to the imposition of a new cess.

SAMAYA,  
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The religion both of the Hindus and of Mahomedans enjoins charity as a duty of man, and they are performing that duty to the best of their power. There is no necessity for Government coming forward to teach charity in India.

105. The same paper notices that the Conservatives are trying to discredit the Liberals on the subject of the Soudan war. The writer thinks that this is not the time to quarrel at home.

106. The same paper hears that some of the native regiments have applied for permission to proceed to the Soudan.

The loyalty of the native army. There is a large number of Mahomedans in these regiments. These Mahomedans have no sympathy with the Mahdi and are ready to fight against him. Anglo-Indians should learn from this application of the native army that the natives consider the cause of Englishmen as their own.

SAMAYA.

107. The same paper says that Sir Rivers Thompson pretends to be a good Christian; but he could not find any fault in the cruelties practised by Mr. Beadon

Sir Rivers Thompson. in the Presidency Jail. The writer has come to learn that many Englishmen have been greatly annoyed at the attitude of Sir Rivers in regard to the affair of the Presidency Jail. It has been proved that cruelties are practised in that jail. If the natives do not move in this matter they will surely be guilty of neglecting their duty.

SAMAYA.

108. The same paper learns that Sir Stafford Northcote will move a vote of censure against the Ministry for the

The motion of Sir Stafford Northcote. policy pursued by it in the Soudan. If there be a change of Ministry at this time, and if the Conservatives come to power, there will be war with the French in Burmah, the Russians in Afghanistan, the Mahdi in the Soudan and the Germans in Africa.

SAMAYA.

109. One of the ryots of the Chanchra estate in Jessore, writing from Saedpore to the same paper, complains that

The tehsildars of Chanchra in Jessore. he has to pay Rs. 30 to Rs. 31 every year to the tehsildars on various occasions, though his real rent is only Rs. 20. The tehsildars pay the rent in advance to the zemindars, and recoup themselves from the ryots and obtain a very large profit in the bargain. They come to the ryots with a large retinue and oppress them.

SAMAYA.

110. A correspondent writing to the same paper complains of the prevalence of theft in Belgachia, Howrah. The place is only two miles distant from

SAMAYA.

Thieves in Belgachia, Howrah.

Calcutta. There was a police outpost at this place, but it has been recently abolished.

SOM PRAKASH,  
Feb. 23rd, 1885.

111. The *Som Prakash*, of the 23rd February, says that this time too the Lieutenant-Governor and the Lieutenant-Governor has found fault with vernacular papers. The writer says that though Sir Rivers Thompson is the ruler of vast Bengal, he is tormented by the wicked editors of the vernacular papers. The writer does not endorse the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion that even now such language is used in the vernacular papers as will not be tolerated by any Government. The writer asks the Lieutenant-Governor, how satisfactory is the tone of the mouthpiece of his Government, the *Englishman*?

SOM PRAKASH.

112. The same paper is not aware whether the Anglo-Indians were beside themselves with joy at the Lieutenant-Governor's statement that the principle that one should love one's neighbour as one's self is nothing but a theory. Let the Anglo-Indians be glad if they choose to be glad at this. But it is a matter of deep regret that Christ has been crucified a second time by his devoted disciple, Sir Rivers Thompson.

SOM PRAKASH.

113. The same paper says that the sad termination of the Glover case has grieved it. Mr. Glover has been let off with a fine of Rs. 200. Is Rs. 200 the price of a human life? It is no wonder that such decisions should shake the faith of the people in British justice when a fine of only Rs. 200 is the punishment for killing a man. This Glover will perhaps kill many other coolies by kicking. Such a decision is calculated to encourage Anglo-Indians. The writer has all along protested against such oppressions upon natives; but Government has taken no notice of these. The number of such oppressions is continually increasing.

SOM PRAKASH,

Reports about the distress and relief arrangements.

114. The same paper says that Mr. Finucane, the Agricultural Secretary to the Bengal Government, will soon set out on a tour for preparing special reports about the famine-afflicted places. The writer says that along with the preparation of the reports arrangements should be made for the relief of the distress. What good will the reports do if people die of starvation before their preparation?

SOM PRAKASH.

115. The same paper says that drains should be constructed in every part of Calcutta, and that the privies should be connected with them.

SOM PRAKASH.

116. The same paper says that the country will not be really benefited so long as the number of independent natives is not increased in the Legislative Council.

Owing to the favour of Lord Ripon the constitution of the Supreme Council has been slightly improved. Independent men and representatives of particular classes interested in any question before the Council have been taken into that Council. But the reverse of this rule is observed in the selection of members for the Bengal Council. Sir Rivers Thompson appoints members to suit his own advantage. He has filled his Council in such a manner with officials that the two or three non-officials in it are completely powerless. Mr. Macaulay said in his speech at the Trades' Dinner that the proceedings of the Bengal Council would bear testimony to the independence of the Secretary Members. The writer says that because Mr. Macaulay and his brother Secretaries have shewn independence in some instances, it cannot be concluded that they will do so in all instances. So long as two-thirds of the number of members in the Council are not educated natives the business of the Council will not be managed in an independent spirit.

117. The same paper says that a contemporary has heard that the District Superintendent of Police, Purneah, has dismissed Laluram Panday. It is said that the The Defence Association.

SOM PRAKASH  
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Magistrate approves of this act. This news, if true, proves that if a native incurs the displeasure of Englishmen nothing will save him. Anglo-Indians are shewing that they will punish any native who may incur their displeasure either by fair or by foul means. "Let not natives," they seem to say, "venture to displease us after this." For this reason the Defence Association has been established. This Association has taken up the Walker case and will take up many such cases. Even the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has publicly said that he considers the aspirations of natives to be exaggerated, and that he has no sympathy with those aspirations. Nothing worse could be said. These narrow-minded Englishmen have determined to prevent, if they can, natives obtaining the privileges which are justly due to them. These men would have reversed the policy of Lord Bentinck and Lord Ripon, and established the policy of Lord Lytton if it had been in their power to do so. Since the establishment of the Defence Association the oppression by Anglo-Indians has increased by ten times. Under these circumstances a native Defence Association should be established.

118. The same paper says that the liberal Hindu princes gave lands free of rent to Brahmins. These lands have been held by the successors of those who received them for generations. Even the The Road and Public Works Cesses and Brahmattar lands.

SOM PRAKASH.

Mussulman princes did not interfere with those gifts. It is a matter of regret that the generous British Government is practically levying a tax for those lands in the shape of the road and public works cesses.

119. The same paper is sure that Lord Ripon would have objected to the saddling of India with the expenses of The expenses of the Indian troops to be sent to the Soudan. the Indian troops who will be sent to the Soudan. The writer is not sure what course

SOM PRAKASH.

Lord Dufferin will follow in this matter. But if words really express ones feelings the writer concludes from Lord Dufferin's words that he will do only what is right.

120. The *Sár Sudhánidhi*, of the 23rd February, says that it is true that England is conferring rights upon natives, but it is conferring these very slowly. Such slow conferring of rights will not do. Though The English Government and Indians.

SAR SUDHANIDHI,  
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the English Government cannot remove all distinctions between natives and Englishmen, it should remove those which are sources of injury. The Arms Act should be repealed. Though Indians are loyal to Government, that Act shews that they are distrusted by it. It is mortifying to natives that Eurasians, whom they can employ as servants, possess rights which they do not. Government can in no time obtain 100,000 volunteers if it admit natives into the volunteer corps. Natives shrink from entering the military service, though it is a very pleasant service, because they have forgotten the use of arms. Government may apprehend that natives will drive them out if they obtain military training, but there will be no foundation for such apprehension if it wins the hearts of natives by treating them well. The ignorant masses may rise against Government, but they cannot do anything unless led by educated natives. But there is little probability of the educated natives rising against the British Government. Now France and Russia are on two sides of India. England is also engaged in a war in the Soudan. Her relations with Germany also have become strained. England should now increase her strength. If she gives Indians military training she can raise an army of 2,500,000 men in one day in India. Inasmuch as the police is all-powerful in the mofussil, good men should be appointed to that

department and it should be carefully watched that no oppression is committed by it.

ANANDA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
Feb. 23rd, 1885.

121. We extract the following observations from an article in the

*Ananda Bazar Patrika*, of the 23rd February,

A conflict of political forces.

headed "What will be gained by a conflict of

forces?"—Two political parties are gradually forming themselves in this country among the Indian officials. Here the local officials have begun to follow a line of policy opposed to that which is sought to be followed by the Governor-General. Owing to this cause there existed a difference of opinion on several matters between Lord Ripon and the local authorities and also between that statesman and Sir Rivers Thompson. And it was probably the same cause which led Sir Rivers the other day at the Trades' Dinner to make a reply to Lord Dufferin's speech. It is difficult to say whether the formation of these political parties is due to a natural bent of the minds of the officials, or to some deliberate purpose on their part. The result may be brought about in both ways. The Viceroys come out to India direct from England with the facts of English political life vivid in their minds, and their impressions do not undergo any change in the Indian climate. Local officials, on the contrary, and notably the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, in a manner belong to this country. Long acquaintance with a despotic system of Government makes the Lieutenant-Governor lose the true nature of a Briton, forget English statesmanship, and consider himself all-powerful and his orders inviolable. Hence it would not be unlikely if the Viceroy and the Lieutenant-Governor moved in opposite directions. It may again be that the rulers are all equally anxious to see the gradual improvement of India, but not being sure as to how far native improvement may be allowed to proceed without jeopardizing the interests of the British Empire, they have deliberately called into existence two conflicting political forces. They have made such arrangements that the local Governors will be found pulling in a direction opposite to that in which the Viceroys may be found exerting their force. It seems to be expected that the action of these conflicting forces, while it will prevent any sudden or abnormal development of the political power of natives, will also make any sudden political decline of India an impossibility. Some may be inclined to believe that it is the latter consideration which has induced Government to create these two political parties in this country, otherwise Sir Rivers Thompson would not have ventured to behave himself towards Lord Ripon in the manner that he did, or to make the speech that he made at the Trades' Dinner before Lord Dufferin. The Editor has, however, doubts in this matter. If it is really the desire of Government to rule this country by means of these conflicting political parties, how will Lord Dufferin settle the disputes between natives and Anglo-Indians? Why again, if that be the case, has His Excellency declared that he has come to this country to establish good feelings between the two races? The Editor has also another doubt in this matter. Sir Rivers Thompson remarked the other day that England does not govern India by means of her army. The remark is just. If the government of the country had been carried on by means of the army, England could not have kept it in subjection. The people of India have confidence in British officials, at least, in British rule, and it is this confidence which enables England to govern India. But how long will this confidence last if there be disagreement between the Government of India and the local Governors, or if they seek to oppose the good intentions of that Government? If it was the local Governors who sought to benefit natives and the Government of India which followed an opposite policy, the result would not be so injurious, nay, on the contrary, it would even be beneficial. The people are more intimately connected with the local Magistrates than with

any superior officials, and their loyalty to the British Government is not affected if the local authorities are friendly to them. But the case is quite opposite under the present system of administration. At present just in proportion as the superior officials are by their noble qualities and actions entitling themselves to the gratitude of natives, local officials are becoming objects of their disrespect, and the more this disrespect shows itself the more anxious do the local authorities become to rule natives despotically. The effect of this is that the reverence of natives for English officials is gradually diminishing.

The people of India would not have much minded the injustice and oppression committed by the local officials if it had been in their power to easily obtain redress at the hands of the Queen, Parliament or even the Governor-General, but these latter are to them merely names which they have heard. Lord Ripon, the Under-Secretary of State for India, as well as Lord Dufferin have all declared that this country is to be governed on the principles set forth in the Queen's Proclamation, but the local authorities are showing at every step that that Proclamation is a dead letter which has nothing to do with the administration of India, which must continue to be governed according to their wishes. And so it happens that the hopes created by the assurances of Lord Ripon, the Under-Secretary of State, and Lord Dufferin are dashed to the ground by the actions of the local officials. If therefore the Government really desires to stimulate the loyalty of natives to British rule and to benefit them, its object will not be fulfilled by following the present line of policy, continuance of which will only widen the breach between natives and Anglo-Indians, teach natives to be disloyal, and even cause the disorganization of the existing system of administration.

122. The same paper remarks that the members of the Commission appointed to report on the alleged cruelties in the Presidency Jail, who are all official visitors of that institution, as well as the

Government resolution on cruelties in the Presidency Jail, which are all official visitors of that institution, as well as the Inspector-General of Jails, to whom the Commission's report was referred in the first instance, had probably some interest in defending Mr. Beadon. This report drawn up by interested judges was ultimately submitted to the Lieutenant-Governor, who also in commenting on it must have been guided by the consideration that any fault on the part of any subordinate official would be very likely regarded as a blot on his own administration, the more so as the subject of jail discipline had but recently been discussed in Parliament. It was under these embarrassing circumstances that Mr. Beadon's trial was held, and in the resolution recorded by Sir Rivers Thompson on this subject, His Honor has at every step given proof of his embarrassing position.

His Honor has warned Mr. Beadon that any repetition on his part of the offences of which he has been shewn to be guilty will subject him to dismissal. But this warning is followed by an expression of sympathy for Mr. Beadon, and of disapprobation of the conduct of the *Statesman* newspaper in this connection, by an extenuation of Mr. Beadon's guilt, and lastly by words of encouragement to jail officers. Because all the statements of the *Statesman*'s correspondent regarding the cruelties in the Presidency Jail have not been substantiated, is the Lieutenant-Governor justified in making light of the charges of cruelty that have been actually brought home to Mr. Beadon? And is mere censure sufficient punishment for him? Would Sir Rivers Thompson, when he was Sessions Judge, acquit an accused charged with several offences if only it was found that he was guilty of only a few and not all of those offences? Even if it were admitted that the great majority of the charges brought in the *Statesman* against Mr. Beadon were false, still the few charges that were proved

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against him ought to have sufficed to bring down condign punishment upon him. Still it would have been something if Sir Rivers Thompson had censured Mr. Beadon with all his heart, but His Honor has censured him onefold and sympathized with him fivefold. What is the good of such censure?

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123. The same paper remarks that if the people really want the privilege of trial by jury and can furnish Government with lists of qualified jurors, the

Trial by jury.  
boon should be conferred upon them without waiting for the opinions of local officials. It may be thought that this way of acceding to the prayers of the people may lead to an increase of their powers and aspirations—a contingency not in accordance with the aims of British policy in this country; and further that instead of granting the boon in response to their prayer, if Government conferred it upon them of its own accord, they might be benefited, feel grateful to Government, and yet not become more powerful. Nobody would have any objection if such were really the views of Government. It would be well if Government could see its way to lay down that in all districts where the system of jury trial might be introduced, the Judges should select the jurors, and that if in any district the Judge found that no competent jurors were obtainable, it would be his duty to inform the people of that district accordingly, and further that the system of jury trial could not be introduced there in consequence. Government should further lay down that in all districts where the people could furnish lists of jurors who were considered competent by the Judge the system of jury trial should be introduced by him at once, and that in cases of difference between the people and the Judge some superior authority should settle the matter. Government should also, if practicable, prescribe the necessary qualifications of a juror. The people may with advantage be consulted on this subject. They will consider this action on the part of Government as a favour, while it will not increase their power. They have not yet set on foot any agitation about this matter, because they are assured that Sir Rivers Thompson is an advocate of the system of jury trial.

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124. The same paper notices the establishment of an Association at Nuddea, having for its object the redress of the injustice and oppression which attend criminal trials in this country. That the people have had their attention at length directed to this matter is due chiefly to the actions of Anglo-Indians and of the present officials, and notably of Sir Rivers Thompson. Laluram Panday's case, Sir Rivers Thompson's speech at the Trades' Dinner, and his partiality the vilifications indulged in by the *Pioneer*, the Glover case of Dacca, and murders of natives by Europeans have caused something like despondency in the minds of natives, and the outcome of this is the new Association in Nuddea, which is likely to be followed by similar Associations in other parts of the country.

The Nuddea District Association.  
125. The same paper is informed that in his tour through the mofussil the Hon'ble Mr. Prinsep is trying if he can prevent the introduction of the system of trial by jury in this country on an extensive scale, and that it is feared that Sir Rivers Thompson, who though he is ostensibly in favour of the system, is at heart opposed to it.

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Trial by jury.  
126. The same paper directs the attention of His Excellency the Viceroy to the fact that in the recent debate in the Bengal Council on the Canoongoes and Patwaries Bill. Debate in the Bengal Council on the Canoongoes and Patwaries Bill, all the official members ranged themselves on one side in support of the measure, while all the independent non-official members put forth a united opposition. Lord Dufferin will be able to see from this as

well as other measures, such for instance as the enquiry into the alleged cruelties in the Presidency Jail and the determination of the officials to get the Tenancy Bill passed into law, on what principles this country is governed.

127. The same paper says:—What a dreadful fall of Europeans in this country has commenced! Sir Rivers Anglo-Indians.

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Thompson ridiculed the precepts of Jesus Christ in the presence of hundreds of Christians, and the auditors clapped their hands in joy at hearing that ridicule. In Laluram Panday's case an Englishman made on oath an affidavit in the High Court that Mr. Brett had disposed of that case without consulting the assessors, but the assessors say that Mr. Brett did consult them and that the Englishman who has made the affidavit was aware of this fact. After the said Englishman had made the affidavit in the High Court, the assessors wrote to the *Englishman* and the *Daily News* protesting against it, but fearing lest the publication of the real facts of the case should in any way benefit Laluram Panday, the editors suppressed the letters of the assessors. Again, a telegram was sent to the *Englishman* from Kishnagore about the Association lately established there. The editor has suppressed portions of this telegram also. People might naturally feel indignant at the offences of which the Jail Superintendent, Mr. Beadon, has been proved to be guilty. But the *Pioneer* has expressed its joy and defiance at the discharge of Mr. Beadon without punishment. Is it for the possession of these qualities by Englishmen that the Lieutenant-Governor made the remark that natives can never become the equals of Englishmen? If Sir Rivers Thompson's remark was made owing to this cause, we are prepared to bow our heads to His Honor in submission. We admit a thousand times that in these qualities we shall never be able to become the equals of Anglo-Indians, and we pray to God that in this matter we may never become their equals.

128. The same paper is glad to notice that the Lieutenant-Governor Sir Rivers Thompson and the Tenancy Bill. has not deserted the ryots as was supposed by the editor on the statements of the *Pioneer* newspaper. Now that His Honor

himself says that the form to which the Tenancy Bill has been reduced will make the attainment of the original object of the Bill an impossibility, it is difficult to see how Government can pass it into law.

129. A correspondent of the same paper writing from Midnapore says, The Midnapore khas mehals.

that this year no embankment having been made by Government across the Borrha river at the mouth of the Banda in pergannah Naruamutha of the Midnapore district, the fields in that pergannah and adjacent localities have been laid under salt water. This will make cultivation of the lands in question impossible, and will further, by destroying the supply of sweet water, bring on disease. The writer therefore prays that the necessary embankment may soon be constructed. Government is further asked to stay the execution of certificates against defaulting ryots of the khas mehals until the disputes between them and Government are settled by compromise, for which purpose the Government Pleader has taken time from the Judges of the High Court. This is necessary as the enforcement of the certificate law is causing great hardship to the ryots concerned.

130. The same paper is glad that, owing to Lord Dufferin's protest, the Cost of sending an Indian contingent to Egypt. Secretary of State has agreed that the cost of sending an Indian contingent to Egypt will not be thrown upon the Indian treasury.

Lord Ripon also during his administration protested against India being saddled with the expenses of the Indian contingent then sent to fight in Egypt.

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PATRIKA.

ANANDA BAZAR  
PATRIKA.

ANANDA BAZAR  
PATRIKA.

SAMVAD PURNA-  
CHANDRODAYA,  
Feb. 24th, 1885.

131. The *Samvad Purnachandrodaya*, of the 24th February, says that it has become the duty of every patriot to make efforts for the removal of Sir Rivers

The Lieutenant-Governor. Thompson, who is such a great obstacle in the way of the introduction of the system of Self-Government and other beneficial measures.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,  
Feb. 24th, 1885.

132. The *Samvad Prabhakar*, of the 24th February, says that all Indians will be undoubtedly glad to hear of

Lord Ripon.

the safe arrival home of Lord Ripon, and of the hearty reception which has been accorded to him since the time of his landing by his countrymen of every condition of life—from the high minister to the common peasant.

PRABHAKAR,  
Feb. 24th, 1885.

133. The *Prabháti*, of the 24th February, says that in the revised Tenancy Bill the Select Committee have deprived the ryots of the right of transferring holdings, and have placed

them at the mercy of the zemindars by not setting a limit to the enhancement of rent. In order to please the zemindars, they have also ruled that the zemindars, like Government, will be able to purchase any land in their zemindaries, even if the proprietor is reluctant to part with the land. The writer says that, when Government purchases lands for railways and municipalities, what harm would there have been if it had reserved to itself the right of purchasing lands for the zemindars also?

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,  
Feb. 24th, 1885.

134. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 24th February, says that it would have been well for Sir Rivers Thompson not to have made any mention of the educated natives

Sir Rivers Thompson's speech. in his speech, if he thought their number to be very small, and not to have abused them by calling them ambitious and misdirected men. Sir Rivers should have known that the number of educated natives is not less than that of the section of the community who would be glad to hear him make such a remark. The writer cannot find any fault with Sir Rivers for saying that loving one's neighbour as one's self is impossible. The English have not come to India as missionaries. They have come to rule India. They are not sincere when they say that India is to be governed in the interest of the Indian people. Englishmen may be Christians, but they cannot therefore sacrifice their own interest. If anyone thinks that they can sacrifice their interest, he is a blind man. It is impossible to abolish the distinction between Natives and Europeans in India. Those who believe that such things can happen are worthless men. Sir Rivers has not spoken anything but truth. The English, as long as they wish to rule India, cannot but be partial to their own countrymen.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI.

135. The same paper says that Sir Rivers Thompson is very glad to find that the charges brought against Mr. Beadon by "Humanity" have not been substantiated.

But on the perusal of the Resolution of Government, the report of the Presidency Jail Commission, and the deposition of witnesses, it does not appear that there is anything to make Sir Rivers rejoice. The Commissioners have not believed in the depositions of the witnesses because they were prisoners. But who else could have deposed that the warders are so seriously guilty of inhuman oppression? The writer does not think that Mr. Beadon has been adequately punished.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI.

136. The representative of the Burdwan Durbhiksha Nivaram Sabhá, writing to the same paper, gives a detailed

The famine in Burdwan. description of 12 famine-stricken villages in the thanas of Budbud and Sahebgunge. There are 75 families of Aguries in Vilwagram in Budbud. They are in great want owing to the failure of three successive crops. If anyone has a mind to see to what wretchedness men may be reduced by famine, let him come and see the condition of the people of Vilwagram. No annachhatra has been opened here as yet.

There are only five or six families in Matinandi that are really in distress. Others are tolerably well off.

Five or six families in Samra and Jamai are in want.

The inhabitants of Channa are mostly Brahmanas and Aguries. Three successive bad years have reduced them to great straits. The village has changed hands five times within the last ten years. There are a few families who are already feeling the pinch, but there are others who maintain themselves with difficulty by selling their moveable, nay even their immoveable, property.

Out of 1,200 bighas of arable land in Gramandi, only 50 or 60 bighas have been cultivated; the produce is estimated at four annas. Three successive bad years have reduced about 90 families to extreme wretchedness. These are sure to feel the pinch from Falgun.

An annachhatra has been opened at Mandarbati. The names of invalids from 12 surrounding villages have been entered in the list of the annachhatra, though those of five or six villages only avail themselves of the relief granted there. A petition was to have been presented to higher authorities against the manager of this annachhatra. The Vaidyas of this village are in great distress.

The lower classes inhabiting Silecot are in great want. Out of 700 bighas of arable land, only 50 to 60 bighas have been cultivated; the produce is estimated at eight annas.

The family of Garavini Devi at Bara in Budbud has been reduced to a pitiable plight.

Sixty-seven families of Mahomedans at Gholda in Sahebgunge are reduced to the utmost wretchedness.

The people of Aymapara are in great want. They are all Mahomedans. Gaffur Sheikh is in the utmost distress.

With the exception of a few families of milkmen, the people of Khurul are in great want. Out of 1,000 bighas of arable land, only 15 cottahs were successfully cultivated. Water has also become scarce in Khurul. There is a ditch towards the south of the village, the scanty supply of water in which is used by the villagers for all household purposes.

There is a scarcity not only of food, but of water and of clothes also. Baboo Jagabandhu gave the correspondent a few pieces of cloth to distribute, but he did not know that so many respectable men would come forward as candidates for these pieces. The distribution of Rs. 84 could not alleviate the sufferings of the people to any appreciable extent.

137. The *Surabhi*, of the 24th February, says that if the vote of

The accession of the Tories to power not favourable to India. censure against the Ministry proposed to be moved by Sir Stafford Northcote for their

SURABHI,  
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Soudan policy is supported by the majority of the House, the Liberal Ministry will most probably fall. If either Lord Lytton or the Marquis of Salisbury is appointed the Secretary of State for India upon the accession of the Tory party to power, the condition of Indians will become most miserable.

138. The same paper says that at a public meeting recently held in

The sending of a delegate to England. Nuddea, it was resolved that a delegate should be sent to England to inform Parliament of the many grievances of Indians. The sum of five thousand rupees was subscribed on the spot, and it was decided to send Kumar Indra Chunder Singh to England for the above purpose. The example of Nuddea should be imitated by others.

SURABHI.

139. The same paper says that Lord Dufferin has proved his desire of Lord Dufferin and the Simla exodus. doing his duty by rejecting the proposal for the erection of a new Viceregal palace at Simla at a cost of ten to twelve lakhs, and by only sanctioning the repairs of the old palace which will cost only four to five lakhs. But the Editor could have highly praised His Excellency's sense of duty if he had at once put a stop to the system of residence on the hills.

SURABHI.

SURABHI.  
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140. The same paper says that the welcome reception of Lord Ripon in England shows that a noble policy is held in respect everywhere. After seeing the glory earned by Lord Ripon by his righteous administration of India, no successor of his should govern India in an illiberal spirit.

SURABHI.

141. The same paper says that everyone must be glad to hear that Lord Dufferin and the sending of Indian troops to the Soudan. Lord Dufferin at first objected to the sending of troops from India. He has consented to this only at the earnest entreaty of the Ministry. But His Excellency proposed that England should have to bear the expenses of the Indian troops that would be sent to the Soudan. The Ministry did not consent to this at first. But Lord Dufferin has ultimately gained his point. The writer is very glad at the firmness and conscientiousness shown by Lord Dufferin in this act, and hopes that he will continue to give such proofs of firmness and conscientiousness.

SURABHI.

142. The same paper says that the people of Bombay should not accord a farewell reception to Sir James Fergusson, who is narrow-hearted and hostile to natives. If they show honour to such a ruler they will encourage narrow-heartedness and hostility to natives in the government of India.

SURABHI.

143. The same paper says:—The Defence Association is becoming more and more powerful. Why should it not be powerful when the Lieutenant-Governor is its supporter? He has issued the illegal circular in connection with the case of Mr. Rainey of Khulna, only at the instigation and entreaty of the Defence Association. The troubles of Laluram Panday are also due to the efforts of the Defence Association. Bengal is not now ruled by Sir Rivers Thompson alone. It is now also ruled by the Defence Association. Had the Lieutenant-Governor been impartial, just and possessed of good sense, the Association could not have become so powerful. But he does not possess those qualities. Consequently he does not shrink from increasing the undue predominance of his countrymen. There is no hope of any good unless Bengal is saved from the hands of Sir Rivers Thompson.

SURABHI.

144. The same paper says that though the system of appointment by competitive examination to the Statutory Civil Service has now been introduced, the influence of patronage is yet very strong. Instead of appointing the man who stands first in the competitive examination to the local Statutory Civil Service, the Madras Government intends to appoint to it the man who stands third in order of merit. If Government, asks the writer, desired to show favour to any particular man why did it examine candidates?

SURABHI.

145. The same paper says that upon reading the papers relating to the case of the two planters of Golaghat who killed a native lad and who were acquitted by the Magistrate, the Deputy Commissioner of Dibrugarh has given order for their committal to the sessions for trial. From the evidence given by the witnesses on the side of the complainant it appeared that the lad fell down from his horse upon being whipped by the planters, and that then the carriage in which the planters were, passed over his prostrate body.

SURABHI.

146. The same paper contains an article on the Lieutenant-Governor, of which the following is a translation:—A few months ago we showed in an article on the right of electing and dismissing rulers, that we would not have any special power of regulating the political condition of the country so long as we did not obtain the right of electing and dismissing our rulers. We also proposed in that article that the present anti-native Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Rivers Thompson, would do great injury to us unless his dismissal was speedily obtained, and that consequently efforts should be speedily made for getting him dismissed. Many of our contemporaries have now been compelled

to make the proposal which we made then. We are glad to see that the *Indian Mirror* raised the other day the question of getting Sir Rivers Thompson dismissed. Now we want to see action according to that proposal. We want to see that not only the inhabitants of Calcutta, but also the inhabitants of every principal town in Bengal hold monster meetings and pray to the Queen and Parliament for the dismissal of Sir Rivers Thompson. No one can deny that it has become the special duty of every Bengali to save Bengal from the hands of Sir Rivers Thompson. Sir Rivers Thompson possesses the reverse of those qualities which we would see in our ruler. We want that our ruler should pay special attention to the improvement of the condition of the native subjects of Bengal, and that not a year should pass without his doing something or introducing measures for the improvement and well-being of the people of Bengal; but do we find this quality in Sir Rivers Thompson? It is for nearly three years that he has occupied the throne of Bengal; but has he done anything during these three years except arrangements for the study of native ladies in the Medical College that can do good to or improve the condition of the country? Far from making efforts to do good to natives or to improve their condition, he has been during all this time busy in efforts for injuring and humiliating natives. We want that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal should shew as much affection and sympathy to natives as to Anglo-Indians residing in the province. But we do not find this quality, but its reverse, in Sir Rivers Thompson, whose tenderness and sympathy are only for Anglo-Indians. He does not know how to love natives. He is not inclined to sympathize with natives. He distinctly said the other day that he had no sympathy with the hopes, expectations and aspirations of the educated class in Bengal. The educated class constitute the country. Though the educated class in Bengal are small in number, their hopes and aspirations are the aspirations of the whole province. When Sir Rivers Thompson has no sympathy with that class, he has no sympathy with the people. Natives are dying of starvation in Burdwan. But does the Lieutenant-Governor feel any pity for the famine-afflicted people? Not in the least. We want such a kind ruler that he will go to any place that may be afflicted with famine, and that he will try his best to relieve the distress of the people by remaining there. Can we ever expect such kind treatment from Sir Rivers Thompson? Never. Natives can expect nothing from him who is full of hostility towards them. Why should the people love that ruler who is hostile to them? Why will they have him? The sooner the connection between such a ruler and the people is dissolved, the better for both. Sir Rivers Thompson's dislike of natives and his hostility and want of sympathy towards them are proved by many acts and many speeches of his. Consequently if a petition is made to the Queen and Parliament praying for his dismissal, pointing out those things, it is very probable that the prayer will be granted. We hope that no time will be lost in making this prayer. If a delay is made, who can say how much injury Sir Rivers Thompson will do to the province by remaining its ruler for two years longer?

147. The same paper says that the elective system as regards the selection of members for the Legislative Council is

The re-constitution of the Legislative Council.

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in force in every part of the British Empire. That system is in force in a very developed form in Canada, Australia, the Cape Colony, and other colonies. It is also in force in Ceylon, though not in so developed a form, still in a form which is greatly beneficial to the people. The writer cannot understand why that system should not be introduced in India also in the selection of members for the Legislative Councils. The chief objection to the introduction of that system in India is that the country is inhabited by different races with clashing interests. A man may not be the representative of the whole of India, but he can surely be the

representative of one race. The second objection that is made to the introduction of that system is that the Indian public as yet does not take such interest in the matter as to ensure the return of really competent men. But from the enthusiasm displayed by the people on the occasion of the comparatively unimportant municipal elections and the eagerness displayed by competent men for being returned, it does not appear that competent men will not be elected by the people as members of the Legislative Councils. The real objection to the introduction of the elective system is that the authorities are desirous of monopolizing all authority and are not willing to confer even the smallest rights upon natives. The writer does not aspire for the present to see natives in the Executive Council. He will now rest contented with the reformation of the Legislative Council. The necessity for the re-constitution of the Legislative Council is evident to all. In the re-constituted Legislative Council representatives should be taken from the influential Political Associations, from the district municipalities, from the Trades and Agricultural Associations, and from the universities. If this is done, not only will the elective system be introduced into the country, but the country also will be greatly benefited.

BHÁRAT MITRA,  
Feb. 26th, 1885.

148. The *Bhárat Mitra*, of the 26th February, says that the present position of Englishmen is due to mighty efforts. Natives and Englishmen. So long as natives cannot make such mighty efforts, they should not expect to become equals of Englishmen. Nothing but such efforts will make natives equal to Englishmen.

SAMVÁD PURNA-  
CHANDRODAYA,  
Feb. 27th, 1885.

149. The *Samvád Purnachandrodaya*, of the 27th February, says that Sir Rivers Thompson has become unpopular with natives by not being able to preserve the dignity of his office. For fifteen-sixteenths of what Sir Rivers Thompson has done he deserves blame. The remaining one-sixteenth also, though outwardly fair, is worthless. The writer sarcastically says that the mild reproof administered to Mr. Beadon for his serious offences, the appointment of an Enquiry Commission under section 28 of the Municipal Act, the condemnation of educated natives in his speech at the Trades' Dinner,—these are the good acts of Sir Rivers Thompson, and he surely deserves the thanks of Bengalis for these. The Lieutenant-Governor may think that he will be adored by his countrymen in India if he opposes the advancement of Indians. The Editor says that natives are yet ready to forget his past acts and to forgive him for them. But will he now walk in the path of rectitude?

PRABHÁTI,  
Feb. 27th, 1885.

150. The *Prabháti*, of the 27th February, says that the Rent Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, will not fix the rights of the zemindars, as was recommended by the Rent Commission. It is not advisable to produce discord and unhappiness in the province by passing such a Bill. A Rent Bill which does not confer rights upon the ryots is worthless. The present Bill does not confer the right of transferring holdings or the occupancy right upon the ryots. Nor does it set any limit to the enhancement of rent.

PRABHÁTI.

151. The same paper says that Anglo-Indians have become very bold upon seeing the Lieutenant-Governor's hostility towards natives. If Walton had forcibly carried away Ram Jeebun's niece ten years ago, Ram Jeebun would not have ventured to bring a case against Walton. Nor would so much agitation have been made about the Webb or the Francis' case ten years ago. The Defence Association is recommending the re-enactment of the Press Act, because it thinks that if that Act is re-enacted, native editors will not venture to condemn the oppressions committed by Englishmen. But the Defence Association is mistaken in thinking so. The authorities should check these Anglo-Indians, otherwise they will become outrageous. There is no hope

that Sir Rivers Thompson will ever rebuke them. These men will only come to their senses if Lord Dufferin reprobates them.

152. The *Bangabasi*, of the 28th February, is surprised to find that though every one is speaking of the scarcity in

Famine in Bengal.

Burdwan, and though the Magistrate of the district is asking for subscriptions from every one, still Government does not touch the Famine Insurance Fund. The writer was informed that Government had sanctioned Rs. 20,000 for relief works in Burdwan, but he has now come to learn that the money was a contribution from the Provincial to the Road Cess Fund. The writer is sorry that Sir Rivers Thompson is still labouring under a mistake, otherwise he would have opened the lids of the Famine Fund. Government has done something for Burdwan. But it has yet done nothing for Bankura, where the sufferings are not less. From the conversation the writer had with Mr. Tayler in Bankura about a month and a half ago, it appeared to him that Mr. Tayler would do something for the famine-stricken people of that district. But nothing has as yet been done. People have died for want of food. The villagers have informed the police, the Deputy Magistrate, and even the Magistrate without any avail, and they have at last petitioned the Lieutenant-Governor. There is much distress in Murshedabad and in Beerbhoom too. The Commissioner thought some time ago that some trifling assistance would be necessary here and there in Beerbhoom, while in other parts a serious failure of crops was apprehended. The writer thinks that Government has stopped the small relief that it was giving some time ago.

A correspondent says that three successive bad years have ruined the people of the Nalhati thana. The suffering of the people simply defies description. The rich and the poor are suffering alike. Five hundred men have fled away from their homes. In the village of Paikpara, three persons, Hridai Jal, Durlabh Hari and Kasikunai have died of starvation.

153. The same paper says that natives of all classes will be glad to

The reception of Lord Ripon in England. hear that Lord Ripon has been very warmly received on his return to England by the

leaders of the Liberal party.

BANGABASI.

154. The same paper says that Government derives a revenue of

four lacs from the outstill system. Government officers attribute this increase of revenue

to the growing prosperity of the country, while the writer attributes it to the increased facility given by Government to the sale of liquor.

BANGABASI.

155. The same paper says that Sir Rivers Thompson does not read

Sir Rivers Thompson and the Native Press. vernacular papers, and does not know any

Editor of these papers, and still he abuses them.

But he cannot see that the *Pioneer* and the *Englishman* abuse the natives violently and that the *Bengal Times* uses Billingsgate.

BANGABASI.

156. The same paper is sorry that the Commissioners of the Cuttack

The Chairman of the Cuttack Municipality. Municipality have elected an official for their

Chairman. Though the officer appointed is

an able native officer, still he will very soon go away from Cuttack.

BANGABASI.

157. The same paper thinks that the Patwari Bill will do a great mis-

chief to the country. Formerly there were

patwaris both in Bengal and in Behar. They

were placed under zemindars, but they used to carry out the behests of Government also. The patwari system has been abolished in Bengal. In the year 1815 the Court of Directors proposed to consider these patwaris as public servants. But the Governor-General in Council objected to it, saying that the patwari in many cases would be rendered only the more capable of being a tool of oppression to the ryots and of fraud on Government. The writer thinks that what was true 70 years ago is true also at this day.

BANGABASI.

The Patwari Law.

BANGABASI.  
Feb. 28th, 1885

The powerful zemindars in the mofussil will soon gain the patwari over and ruin the ryot. The argument that frequent supervision will prevent oppression shows an utter want of experience of the state of things in the mofussil. The patwari law will either be a tool in the hands of the zemindar or if the Patwaries be declared public servants and obtain the support of the Collector, they will ruin zemindars. The writer is opposed to the imposition of new taxation to support the patwaris. Neither the zemindar nor the ryot wants the patwari law, then why should they be compelled to pay. The Patwari Bill is supplementary to the Tenancy Bill, and the writer does not understand why the Government should want to proceed with it before the Tenancy Bill is passed into law.

BANGABASI,  
Feb. 28th, 1885.

158. The special famine correspondent of the same paper says that Baboo Ram Renu Mandal, the zemindar of

Famine in Bengal. Narayanpore, informed him that a public officer came to the place, after the correspondent left, to enquire whether the ten persons reported to have died of starvation had really died of it. The result of the enquiry was that every one of them was shewn to have died for want of food. The correspondent is glad to find that officers think it worth their while to enquire into the matter of these deaths. People from four villages come to the annachhatra established by the Bangabásí at Narayanpore, at a cost of Rs. 45 a month. But men from other villages, lean and weak, come to the place for food, and the manager of the annachhatra asks for an increased grant. The writer asks Mr. Beames to read all this and to open annachhatras in every village in the Sonamukhi thana. The writer places the information it collects at great expense and labour before the public, with the sole object that men may not die of starvation under British rule. The writer learns that Feran Bibi, Marunu Bibi, Nader Chand Dom, Preo Domni, Nadar Chand Mandal, Hredaya Mandal, Anna Domni, Dina Goalk, Dina Bagdi, Cusum Bagdi and Beni Khan have died of starvation. All information about their death has been collected either from their relatives or from the chief men of the villages in which they lived.

BANGABASI.

159. Baboo Mohendra Nath Gossami of Ausgram, writing to the same paper, says that Mr. Coxhead came to

Famine in Burdwan. Guskara. He talked freely with all classes of men as to the best means of preventing the sufferings of the people. From Guskara he went to Bhadia. There are 97,311 men under the jurisdiction of Ausgram thana, of which 24,000 are quite ready to maintain themselves by their labour. The outturn of the *aus* and the *aman* crop is estimated at six annas and that of the *rubbee* crop at eight annas. People of 25 villages are suffering greatly for want of food.

SAMVAD BAHIKA,  
Feb. 5th, 1885.

160. The *Samvád Báhiká*, of the 5th January, proposes that all the Suggestions regarding the Irrigation divisions of the Irrigation Department should be placed under the control of one Superin-

tending Engineer. The Editor would therefore like to see the Balasore Division placed under Mr. Rhind of Cuttack. The Editor is sorry to observe that the connection of the above division with Bengal Proper has had the evil effect of excluding Uriya employés from that department. He therefore brings the matter to the notice of the Commissioner of the Orissa Division, who is asked to submit a proposal to the above effect to Government.

SAMVAD BAHIKA.

161. The same paper gives a favourable report of the proceedings of the first meeting of the elective municipality of Balasore, and expresses a hope that the

First meeting of the Municipal Commissioners of Balasore. intelligence and earnestness evinced by the Commissioners of that municipality will contribute ultimately to the comfort and happiness of the rate-payers.

162. The *Utkal Dipikā*, of the 7th February, is gratified to learn that the Mahomedans of Cuttack have established an Association, named the Orissa Islam Association, having for its object the improvement of their condition in general. It hopes that the Mahomedans will try to place their Association on a firm and permanent basis.

163. The same paper learns that Mr. Metcalfe, the Commissioner of the Orissa division, took a great deal of trouble in inspecting carefully the records of the Dhankanal Maharaja's office, and proposed to increase the salaries of the amlah belonging to that office. It is of opinion that the Commissioner is perfectly right in recommending increased rates of pay, as the amlah are, with very few exceptions, generally under paid.

164. In an article headed "the Irrigation Commission," the same paper repeats all its old arguments and observes that the Commission was, from the very beginning, so constituted as to defeat its own object. The oppressed tenants had no opportunity of representing their grievances before the members of the Commission. It therefore requests Government to take special note of the petition which the Orissa Association of Cuttack has forwarded to them, after the close of the labours of the Canal Commission.

165. Referring to the constitution of the Orissa School Text-book Committee that has been lately appointed by Government, the same paper remarks that the preponderance of the element of the educational officers in the committee will surely lead to the further continuance of the evils, so long complained of in the vernacular papers of Orissa. It therefore recommends Government to appoint such members to the Committee as have no connection with the Education Department in Orissa.

166. The *Utkal Darpan*, of the 10th February, proposes to erect an asylum for the reformation of fallen women in Orissa.

167. The same paper in another paragraph points out that the District Superintendent of Police, Balasore, unlawfully interfered with the proceedings of a Brahmo Sankirtan Party that had obtained his written permission to pass through the public streets of that town unmolested.

168. The same paper points out that the ever-increasing number of candidates, appearing in the pathshala examination, points to the necessity of erecting temporary sheds at every sub-centre or centre of examination for their accommodation. Otherwise the paper apprehends that the periodical exposure of little children to heat and cold under the open sky may result in sickness.

169. In another article the same paper observes that civil justice in India is purchased at a very high price, for Government spend a very small portion of their income therefrom under that head. It therefore proposes that Government should spend their income from Civil Courts in such a way as to improve their condition, and thereby ensure better justice in the end.

170. We are afraid of our Legislators. It seems as if the Legislative Councils are determined to produce certain laws every year.

UTKAL DIPIKĀ,  
Feb. 7th, 1885.

UTKAL DIPIKĀ.

UTKAL DIPIKĀ.

UTKAL DIPIKĀ.

UTKAL DARPAÑ,  
Feb. 10th, 1885.

UTKAL DARPAÑ.

UTKAL DARPAÑ.

UTKAL DARPAÑ.

SEBAKA,  
Feb. 11th, 1885.

The excitement produced by the Bengal Tenancy Bill and the Ilbert Bill is not yet over. Still we are confronted with another Bill of like nature, namely, the Bill to provide for the registration of Permanent Tenures. The Ilbert Bill wanted to remove certain nominal differences that were of small consequence to the people in general, though race prejudice led a certain number of Englishmen to fight for imaginary distinctions. The Bengal Tenancy Bill, on the contrary, proposes to effect certain changes in the relations of landlords and their tenants, and to confer on the latter certain privileges at the sacrifice of the interests of the former. We have no objection to see the existing regulations so modified as to suit their provisions to the present condition of the tenants in Bengal, but we strongly object to a new Bill, which has been framed not on the application of those whose interests it proposes to advance, but on the report of certain officers who have no permanent interest in the soil. This is, to speak the least of it, on the face of it dangerous, for interference with the rights of zemindars, once effected, may go on increasing till they will cease to exist as a class of rich and respectable men. The Irish portion of our Bengal Civil Service may have the oppressions of Irish tenants depicted in their imagination, but the latter fought for their interests, and their struggles produced a telling effect on the deliberations of the British Parliament; whereas the Bengal tenants, as a collective body, pass their simple lives calmly and quietly, little knowing of the agitation raised in their favour. Why force a law on a people who do not want it? Why fight for the interests of people who do not represent their so-called grievances in any way? We hope the Indian Legislative Council should either throw out the Bill hatched in an inauspicious moment, or incorporate it with the existing regulations on the subject in such a way as to meet the existing demands of the country. The Registration of Permanent Tenures Bill is a corollary to the Bengal Tenancy Bill. Did the permanent tenure-holders in Bengal apply for it? No. The Bengal Legislative Council think that under the existing circumstances it is necessary to register the permanent tenures, and the Bill must therefore pass into law. We shall examine the provisions of the Bill in detail hereafter. What we mean to point out just now is the fact that in India attempts are made to enact laws and regulations affecting the rights and privileges of a large number of people, though the classes in whose behalf such attempts are made do not earnestly and constitutionally apply for the same. With what great evils such premature attempts are fraught time alone will show. In the meantime, we request the zemindars to make a determined stand against the invasion of their time-honoured rights and privileges by a certain number of misguided philanthropists who have other ways of satisfying that sacred feeling of the heart.

SEBAKA,  
Feb. 11th, 1885.

171. The same paper criticises the views of its contemporaries of Municipal Government in Balasore the *Utkal Dipika* and the *Utkal Darpan* on and Cuttack. Municipal Government in Balasore and Cuttack in the following way:—

Our contemporaries of the *Utkal Dipika* and the *Utkal Darpan* are very busy in their articles on Municipal Government in Balasore and Cuttack, to exclude the District Magistrates of those districts from the local Municipal Councils. They cannot, it seems, bear the sight of a District Magistrate wielding the power of a Chairman in a Municipal Corporation, though they cannot do without him in big undertakings, affecting the interests of the people of the district. We have no objection if competent non-officials can be found in the Uriya community to discharge the responsible duties of a Municipal Chairman; if not, we should like to have our Magistrates and Joint-Magistrates as Chairmen of our Mun-

cipalities. What a pity that babies before learning to walk upright should conspire to leave the bosom of their mother.

172. Referring to the watering of the roads of the Cuttack town by the local Municipality, the same paper suggests that as the watering of the main roads is a regular institution of the above Municipality, and as they extend over five or six miles, it would prove both convenient and economical in the end to bring down a few machines from Calcutta to effect the purpose.

173. Referring to the Resolution of Government, published in the *Government Resolution on the Subordinate Executive Service.* *Calcutta Gazette* of the 4th February 1885, regarding the appointment of new members to the Subordinate Executive Service, the same paper remarks that Government have acted wisely in redeeming their promises to those officers of the Police Department, who both by their ability and experience have laid a claim on their patronage.

SEBAKA,  
Feb. 11th, 1885.

SEBAKA.

RAJKRISHNA MUKHOPADHYAYA, M.A. & B.L.,

*Bengali Translator.*

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE.

The 28th February 1885.

